PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
*The Bombay Gazette* Press, Fort, Bombay.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

# Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,295.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. Saturday | Steamers. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-30 P.M. 1907. | | | | |
| 28th Dec. | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MOLDAVIA | 9300 |
| 1908. | | | | |
| 4th Jan. | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 11th " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | INDIA | 7911 |
| 18th " | OCEANA | 6040 | | |
| 25th " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 1st Feb. | EGYPT | 7912 | | |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7950 | VICTORIA | 6522 |
| 15th " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | | |
| 22nd " | MACEDONIA | 10819 | | |
| 29th " | ARCADIA | 6902 | | |
| 7th Mar. | CALEDONIA | 7950 | BRITANNIA | 6136 |
| 14th " | ARABIA | 7923 | | |
| 21st " | CALEDONIA | 7950 | MOULTAN | 9421 |
| 28th " | PERSIA | 7951 | | |
| 4th Apr. | MARMORA | 10809 | | |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 7919 | | |
| 18th " | CALEDONIA | 7950 | MOLDAVIA | 9505 |
| 25th " | MACEDONIA | 10819 | | |
| 2nd May | ORIENTAL | 5294 | HIMALAYA | 6898 |
| 9th " | CALEDONIA | 7950 | | |
| 16th " | ORIENTAL | 5294 | MONGOLIA | 9505 |
| 23rd " | ARABIA | 7923 | | |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

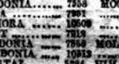
TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
*Superintendent*, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 18th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| VILLE de la CIOTAT. | 6,378 | Combes | 23rd Jan.† 1908. |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,385 | Verron | 20th Feb. " |
| ERMA | 5,838 | Schmitz | 19th Mar. " |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 16th Apr. " |
| DUMBEA | 6,686 | Boyer | 14th May " |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT. | 6,378 | Combes | 11th June " |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,385 | Verron | 9th July " |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fare

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERMA | 5,838 | Schmitz | 3rd Jan. 1908. |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Martin | 31st Jan. 1908. |
| DUMBEA | 6,686 | Boyer | 28th Feb. 1908. |

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
*Agent.*
*Esplanade Road*, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | Date 1907. |
|---|---|---|---|
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6300 | 7th Jan. |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3069 | 21st " |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5091 | 12th Feb. |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5124 | 29th " |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Hair | 6,716 | 18th Mar. " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5,106 | 29th " |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6,300 | 11th April " |
| BRITANNIA | R. J. Garrick | 3,069 | 29th " |
| MASSILIA | J. Thomson | 5,091 | 14th May " |
| OLYMPIA | C.F. Osborne, R.N.R. | 5,124 | 27th " |
| CIRCASSIA | Alex Hair | 6,716 | 14th June " |
| SCINDIA | Shafto Abrey | 5,106 | 29th " |
| CASTALIA | F. S. Blight | 6,300 | 13th July " |

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 285
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 578
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Return ticket to London (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 1038

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*Agents, Bombay.*

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route.—Via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LINGA | 2,370 | Mon. 30th Dec. | 11 a. m. | P. D. & O.* |
| DWARKA | 1,700 | Thur. 2nd Jan. | 9 a. m. | Cutch Mandvie. |
| LHASA | 2,170 | Fri. 3rd Jan. | 7 a. m. | (direct). |

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 30th Dec., calling for Mandvi, Porebunder, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bahai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 2nd Jan., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahamora also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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27th December, 1907.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st Jan. 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th Jan. 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4896 | P. Bedenich | 1st Feb. 1908 |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th Feb. 1908 |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st March 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th March 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4296 | P. Bedenich | 1st April 1908 |
| IMPERATOR | 4140 | F. Mosca | 16th April 1908 |
| KOERBER | 5301 | A. Foresti | 1st May 1908 |
| BOHEMIA | 4282 | M. Dabcevich | 16th May 1908 |
| AFRICA | 4896 | P. Bedenich | 1st June 1908 |

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ‡ ISTOOK | 2891 | M. Tiosc | 25th Jan. 1908. |
| * † NIPPON | 6817 | F. Tarabocchia | 25th Feb. 1908. |
| † AUSTRIA | 7588 | G. Gillhuber | 26th Mar. 1908. |
| ‡ VORWAERTS | 5990 | B. Bednarz | 24th Apr. 1908. |
| * † PERSIA | 5895 | P. Cragliotto | 25th May 1908. |

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume
‡ Takes no Passengers.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard and other Routes,

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RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

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Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

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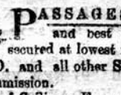
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

| Steamers. | Tons | Captain. | To sail on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| VORWAERTS | 5990 | B. Bednarz | 20th Jan. 1908 |

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Samson House, 92, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Vessels | Tons. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure, 1907 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KAGOSHIMA MARU | — | K. Kori | ,, | 23rd Dec. |
| MOYORI MARU | — | Hands | 25th Dec. | 8th Jan. |
| TEBOSHI MARU | — | T. Kon | 7th Jan. | 19th Jan. |

For Freight apply to—
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AS

USED by the House of Commons, the Admiralty, the Leading Aristocracy of England, and the Theatrical Profession; and now in great demand throughout India and Burmah:—

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|---|---|---|---|
| Basso, per tin of 100 | Rs. | 5 | 8 |
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| | |
|---|---|
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| RESERVE FUND | £1,075,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £800,000 |

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|---|---|---|
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| Karachi. | Kwala Lumpor | Tientsin. |
| Calcutta. | Bangkok. | Hankow. |
| Madras. | Batavia. | Chefoo. |
| Rangoon. | Samarang. | Yokohama. |
| Colombo | Soerabaya. | Kobe |
| Penang. | Macassar. | New York. |
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| Ipoh (Perak). | Hongkong. | |

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Agent

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 10,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 10,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 11,750,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,000,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HONGKONG. | RANGOON. |
| BANGKOK. | KOBE. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | LONDON. | SAN FRANCISCO. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA. | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HANKOW. | PENANG. | YLOILO. |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
G. H. WILSON,
*Agent.*
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

FOR SALE
BOILER AND ENGINE.
A PORTABLE LOCO-TYPE BOILER, with Engine, by Ransomes Head and Jefferies in good condition. May be seen by appointment Apply to "B. G." care of this Office.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £1,200,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £550,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £600,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta. | Delhi. | Cawnpore. | Tuticorin |
| Lahore. | Bombay. | Colombo. | Zanzibar. |
| Amritsar | Madras. | Mandalay. | Mombasa |
| Ghuznchee. | Rangoon. | Nuwara Eliya. | Nairobi. |
| Sitamar Point. | Aden. | Kandy. | Chittagong |
| Entebbe. | | | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoarjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENNARAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq., (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent, and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | Yen 24,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | " 24,000,000 |
| ORDINARY RESERVE FUND | " 11,850,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND | " 1,000,000 |
| SPECIAL RESERVE FUND | " 2,800,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Shanghai | Tientsin | KOBE |
| Lyons | Hongkong | Changchun | Osaka |
| New York | Hankow | Antung-Hsien | Tokyo |
| San Francisco | Tientsin | Ryuku (Port Hobson) | Nagasaki |
| Honolulu (Hawaii) | Peking | Arthur | Bombay |
| | Newchwang | Fungtien | |
| | Chefoo | Liaoyang | |
| | | Dairen (Dalny) | |

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.
BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

**BOMBAY 4TH EXTRA MEETING, 1908.**

**SATURDAY 4TH JANUARY, 1908.**

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 30th December, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
*Secretary, W. I. T. C.*

BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

**MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.**

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay up to ONE P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, the 17th day of February, 1908, for the SUPPLY of Sluice Valves, Cast Iron Pipes, Special Castings, etc., required for laying mains in various parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

J. LACEY,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
Chinchpokli, 26th December, 1907.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 1 p. m (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY the 15th January, 1908, for the SUPPLY of two HUNDRED PAIRS of BULLOCKS, of the size of 12-2 hands and upwards and 50 PAIRS of BULLOCKS of the size of 12 to 12-2 hands.

The Bullocks should not be over seven years of age and should be well built, strong and in sound condition. Only such of the animals as are passed by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department subject to the approval of the Health Officer or such other officer as may be deputed by him will be accepted.

The examination and selection of the animals will be made either at Poona or Kirkee or at Bombay and if the examination and selection is made either at Poona or Kirkee, the contractor shall arrange to despatch to Bombay at his own cost and risk such of the Bullocks as have been approved of by the Veterinary Officer of the Health Department and the Health Officer or such other officer as may be deputed by him. All arrangements regarding the place for the collection and examination of Bullocks should be made by the contractor. The number of bullocks collected for examination should not at any time be less than fifty pairs. The delivery at Bombay should be at the Municipal Dhobiwada Ground. The whole supply shall be made before the 31st March 1908. The Health Officer shall arrange the dates of examination and selection of bullocks.

A deposit of Rs. 925 (Nine hundred and twenty-five), to bear no interest must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of the refusal to sign the contract. In the case of successful tenderer the amount will be retained as the contract deposit and will bear no interest.

The successful Tenderer shall have to pay the full stamp duty on this contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
*Municipal Commissioner*
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY, 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

**GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.**

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

ON and from the 20th DECEMBER, 1907, to the 5th JANUARY, 1908, both dates inclusive, the following MIXED TRAINS will RUN between NERAL and MATHERAN:—

DOWN-TRAINS.

| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Neral | Dep. | 6 34 | 10 0 | 16 40 |
| Matheran | Arr. | 8 40 | 12 3 | 18 45 |

UP-TRAINS.

| | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Matheran | Dep. | 7 15 | 13 30 | 15 50 |
| Neral | Arr. | 9 13 | 15 28 | 17 50 |

Only First and Second Class Passengers and their servants will be Booked by the First Morning Train leaving Matheran and the Last Afternoon Train leaving Neral.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
Acting General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1907.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

JOHN AMOS BLOGG, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.

MOCHI MAVJI RAJA, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a dealer in country shoes.

GANGARAM RAMRATAN, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

JEERU PARAMANI, late of Bombay, deceased.

AMENUDDIN DALAT MUNIRAKHAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.

PITAR JAN alias COMRAOJAN, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Prostitute.

HANNAY JOHN GORDON, late Assistant Superintending Engineer, British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, Bombay.

MARY LAZINIKOFF, late of Bombay, Russian Prostitute.

ERNEST PAGE, late Captain of the S. S. "Shah Allum."

KAIKUSHROO MEHERBAN IRANI, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant.

WILLIAM HENRY CAMPION PEACOCK, late Assistant Station Master, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Lanowli,

ARCHIBALD SYKES, late European Assistant to Mr. F. Speechly, Chemist and Druggist, Karachi.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS-SLATER,
*Administrator-General.*

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECR., 1907.


**TO PARENTS.**

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

**WANTED**
**REGULAR CUSTOMERS**
FOR
TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS:
OFFERED CHOICEST QUALITY.
Rates favourable. Trial solicited during
**XMAS.**
**S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR AND CO.,**
24 TEJOKAYA BUILDINGS.
BYCULLA,

SMOKE ONCE
**THE INDO-BURMA TOBACCO CO.'S CIGARS**
AS A TRIAL.

THE best in the market. Our CIGARS are manufactured from the Finest BURMA TOBACCO LEAVES, and we guarantee our qualities to give perfect satisfaction. A trial will amply testify our assertions. Special terms to large Dealers, Hotels and Clubs. Nos. 1 to 5, Rs. 3, 2-8, 2, 1-8, and 1 per 100 Cigars net Cash, or V.P.P. Postage and packing extra.
Terms moderate.
APPLY—HEAD OFFICE, RANGOON.


## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation, will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1908, at 3 p. m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Proceedings of the Trustees Meetings.

2 (a) Letter from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S.—Resigning his seat on the Committee of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. (b) Election of a representative on the Board of the Institute.

3. Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., to be a member of the Corporation vice Captain H. A. L. Hepper, R. E., resigned.

4. Letter from Mr. M. A. Jinnah—Applying for leave of absence form meetings of the Corporation up to 31st May 1908.

5. Letter from Principal W. H. Sharp—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.

6. Letter from Messrs. Mehta and Somji, Solicitors —Protesting on behalf of their client Mr. Karmallybhoy Hasam against the extension of the Jewish Cemetery at DeLisle Road.

7. Letter from Mr. Ghelabhai H. Nemchand—Regarding departmental arrangements for house-connection work

8. Letter from the Honorary Secretaries to the Association of Bombay Architects—Forwarding copy of a paper on the Inspection of old Houses in Bombay read by Mr. J. D. Nadirshaw, L. C. E., before a Meeting of the Association.

9. Joint Schools Committee Letters—Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's Meetings.

Government letters—

10. Intimating the re-appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, B A, LL.B., to be a member of the Joint Schools Committee

11. (a) Forwarding Government Resolution regarding the enlargement of Legislative Councils and connected questions. (b) Intimating that His Excellency the Governor in Council will await till the 1st February 1908 the Corporation's views on the subject.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

12. Forwarding for sanction the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's proposal regarding the alignment of Tramway tracks in Abdul Rehman Street.

13. Forwarding for sanction the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's proposal for altering the alignment of the Tram way track at the Junction of Carnac Road and Abdul Rehman Street.

14. Forwarding for sanction the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's proposal for altering the alignment of the Tramway track at the junction of Nagdevi Street and Carnac Road.

15. Forwarding for sanction the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Company's proposal regarding the construction of the junctions of Grant Road and Duncan Road and Duncan Road and Falkland Road.

16. Budget Estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1908-09.

17. Government letter—Regarding proposals for the development of Bombay City and the improvement of communications in the Island.

Letters from the Commissioner:—

18. Reporting as to the paving of the foot paths running along Cruickshank and Esplanade Roads and the widening of Cruickshank Road.

19. Recommending sanction to two plots of vacant Municipal ground at Ferguson Road being sold to the Tricumdas Mill Co., Ltd.

20. Requesting sanction to the widow of Malee Rama Amrooto being granted a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 120.

21. Requesting sanction to the widow of Porter Bayaji Umaji being paid a special compassionate allowance of Rs. 168.

22. Regarding the discontinuance of the levy of conservancy, etc., charge on Health Camps.

23. Recommending that Government may be moved to amend the Public Land Conveyance Act whereby one of the conditions of licensing labour carts should be that the bullocks are stabled in licensed premises.

24. Forwarding extracts from the Health Officer's memorandum on the subject of the importation of contraband meat into Bombay.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

25. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 3-1-0 for writing off the amount stolen from the Victoria Gardens Office.

26. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1, 00 to meet excessexpenditure due to repairs to burst and for removing and relaying pipes at Tulsi Tunnel.

27. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 3,234 to meet the increase sanctioned in the salaries of Clerks drawing between Rs. 25 and 40 per mensem.

28. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,000 to meet excess expenditure due to the Budget grant for firewood at Haines Road Cemetery being found insufficient.

29. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders a Budget Transfer of Rs. 550 to meet excess expenditure due to the purchase of typewriters, etc.

30 Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 867 to meet excess expenditure due to the extra staff engaged to check contraband meat traffic.

31. Recommending sanction to the existing 3" water main in Bapu Khote Street being replaced by a 5" main.

32. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 1,175 to meet the cost of erecting a shed over the dust bin carts at Mumbedevi Road and of providing a paved floor for them.

33. Recommending sanction to an additional Budget grant of Rs. 17,5?9 to meet the cost of constructing a storm water drain at DeLisle Road and of filling up a water-course between DeLisle Road and Haines Road.

34. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 9,000 to meet the cost of works to be done in connection with the repair works at the Tulsi Tunnel.

35. Recommending sanction to the payment of grain compensation allowance at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem to certain temporary employes.

36. Forwarding, for information, the Committee's Resolution regarding the grant of a consolidated personal allowance of Rs. 50 per mensem to Dr. K. C. Malegamwalla, Deputy Health Officer, Third Grade.

37. (a) Letter from Mr. Dosabhai Rustomjee Kerawala—Regarding the services of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Acting Municipal Commissioner. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Intimating that the letter be recorded.

Notices of Motions—

38. From Lieutenant-Colonel M. A. T. Collie—For obtaining a report as to the measures for stamping out malaria prevailing at Malabar Hill.

39. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For moving Government to amend Section 154 of the Municipal Act so as to allow in determining the rateable values of properties a deduction of 20 per cent. in lieu of all allowance for repairs, etc.

Letters from the Commissioner—

40. Reporting as to the licensing of several buffalo stables at DeLisle Road.

41. Regarding a defalcation in the Stores Department.

42. Report of the Committee of the Corporation—Regarding revision of Pension Rules.

Notices of motions—

43. From Mr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., to be a member of certain Committees

44. From Mr Shapurjee Sorabjee Mistri—For referring to the Tramways Committee a correspondence that passed between him and the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company regarding certain matters connected with the Tramways.

45-46. From Mr. F. C. Harrison—(45) For directing that with the Agenda of the Corporation a return of outstanding committees be circulated to Councillors; (46) For expressing opinion that a meeting of any Committee of the Corporation should be convened on the requisition of three members thereof.

Letters from the Commissioner—

47. Forwarding Counsel's opinion as to the powers of the Corporation to vote Municipal funds for a school-house for the children of the Bigarries at Deonar.

48. Recommending sanction to the portion of the new 80 feet road, between Queen's Road and Duncan Road being named Sandhurst Road.

49. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding, for information, the Committee's Resolution sanctioning the payment to Dr. Sorab C. Hormusji, Assistant to the Health Officer, of the maximum salary of his appointment.

50. Requesting sanction to a 6" pipe drain being laid at Elphinstone Road,

51. Regarding the acquisition, of a plot of ground at Worli, belonging to Mr. Parshotum Vishram, for the Low Level Channel.

52. Reporting as to the action taken against Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram for not complying with a requisition in connection with the drainage of his house in Girgaum Road.

53. Reporting as to the insanitary condition of a plot of ground at Thakurdwar Road used for stabling bullocks and keeping bullock carts.

54. Reporting as to the arrangement for the laying of gas mains in new roads undertaken by the Improvement Trust.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

55. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 800 to meet excess expenditure due to the cost of erecting Stand Pipes in Mahim District.

56. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders Budget transfer of Rs. 1,200 to meet excess expenditure due to repairs to trenches.

57. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,300 to supplement the grant for repairs to the Workshops tools and plant.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—*contd.*

58. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,000 to supplement the Budget grant for Miscellaneous Drainage.

59. Sanctioning, subject to Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,484, to meet a portion of excess expenditure due to the acting arrangement made during the absence of the Municipal Secretary on leave.

60. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 14,217 to meet the initial cost of installing high power gas lamps in certain streets and intersections of streets.

61. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 9,819 to meet the cost of constructing 100 sheds of corrugated iron sheet roof for the halalkhores of F. and G. Wards.

62. (a) Letter from Mr. P. E. Captain—Enclosing copy of a letter addressed by him to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company in which he suggests that the conductor of a tram car should alight from it at each station and get in after all the passengers have got in. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the applicant be informed in terms of the Tramways Company's report on the subject.

63. (a) Letter from Messrs. Mahomedally Abdool Kader & Co., and others—Complaining of stench emanating from kutchra waggons passing daily through Nagdevi Street. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Intimating that the applicants be informed that steps are being taken to remedy the nuisance.

64. (a) Letter from the Automatic and Sanitary Distributors Company—Regarding "The Britisher" (Chemical) Fire Extinguisher. (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Forwarding the letter for disposal.

65. Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,831 to meet the cost of remodelling the drainage arrangements of certain premises.

66. (a) Letter from Mr. H M. Mooshi—Regarding the appointment of outsiders in supersession the claims of duly qualified men in Municipal service (b) Resolution of the Standing Committee—Recommending that the letter be recorded.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

67. Recommending sanction to the leases of Mr. Ebrahim Abdul Karim's chawls in Stable Street, Jairajbhoy Street and Bapty Road occupied by the Health Department, biggaries being renewed for three years.

68. Recommending an additional Budget grant of Rs. 20,518, to meet the cost of renewing two blocks of Butcher's chawls at the Bandora Slaughter Houses.

69. Recommending approval to an alteration in the route of the proposed 32" inletmain from Chinchpokli to the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

70. Sanctioning the grant of a personal allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem to the Chief Accountant subject to a Budget provision being made by the Corporation for the same.

71. Recommending sanction to contracts being entered into by the Commissioner for Municipal printing for three years with the firms mentioned therein.

72. Recommending sanction to a Budget grant of Rs. 15,050 to meet the cost of converting part mouth lamps into whole mouth lamps during the remainder of the current year.

73. Letter from Mr. Pestonji M. Kanga—Forwarding a booklet entitled Reflections on Plague and the methods of checking it

74—75. Notices of Motions from Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, seconded by Mr. Dwarkadas Daramsey, (74) For increasing the Budget Estimates for the year 1908-09 in respect of expenditure for the Accounts and Expenditure Audit Establishment so as to provide for a personal allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem being paid to the Chief Accountant from 1st March 1908. (75) For fixing the Executive Engineer's salary at Rs. 2,000 per mensem from the 1st April 1908 and for making a budget provision in respect thereof.

76. The Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1906-07 together with the Review thereof by the Standing Committee.

77. Memoranda from the Commissioner—Submitting Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

78. Memorandum from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee from the 27th November to 23rd December 1907.

79 Regarding proposals for relinquishing to Government a portion of Government land at Bandra held by the Municipality as a grazing ground.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

80. Regarding certain matters connected with Tramways extensions in the City.

81. Regarding the improvement of the Bhattia Bag and the re-alignment of Tramway lines in its vicinity.

82. Regarding the proposed enlargement of Legislative Councils and connected questions.

83. Regarding filling in of tanks and their conversion into recreation ground.

84. Regarding the re-organization of the Water Department.

85. Regarding arrangements for the expeditious collection and removal of refuse from house gullies to the Byculla Flats.

86. Regarding a level-crossing in Church Street, Mazagaon.

87. Regarding the collapse of a portion of the Tulsi Outlet Tunnel

88. Regarding alterations in the alignment of certain streets.

By Order of the President,

R. P. MASANI,
*Acting Municipal Secretary.*

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 28th December, 1907.


**HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!**

LARGE CONSIGNMENT of HAMS ranging from 7 to 16 lbs. are ARRIVING by EVERY through-MAIL.

Rs. 1-1 per lb.

Boiled Rs. 1-8 per lb.

Come and inspect the above at our FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND MAHABLESHWAR.

KING, KING & CO.
BOMBAY.
**KING, HAMILTON & CO.,**
CALCUTTA.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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## THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 14th December give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain fell during the week except 9 cents in the south of Mirzapur. Rain is urgently needed. Prices everywhere exceed scarcity rates and are still rising in several districts. Markets, aided by importation from the Punjab, are sufficiently stocked. There is generally a good demand for labour but the pressure is beginning to be felt in some places even by labourers. Harvesting of autumn crops is being completed in Bundelkhand. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing continue. Sugarcane and "arhar" have been injured by drought. Spring crops are still being sown by the aid of irrigation and germination is good. Poppy cultivation is in progress and poppy fields are being irrigated and weeded. The condition of agricultural stock is fair, but fodder is dear and scarce. There are indications of distress in a few districts, but no noticeable increase of crime or wandering. The numbers on relief are:—on works Gonda 9,390; Bahraich 2,911; on gratuitous relief, Gonda 3,688; Bahraich 3,356; Benares city 2,221; on test-works, Mirzapore 2,929; Allahabad 2,672; Jaunpur 2,062; Banda 944; Sitapur 267; Hamirpur 183; Hardoi 108; in poor-houses, 509; total 31,240.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There is no general distress but relief is becoming necessary for those unable to work owing to the pressure of high prices. The numbers on relief are:—Bahraich and Gonda—on works 12,301; on gratuitous relief 7,391; Benares city—on gratuitous relief 2,221; total on works and on gratuitous relief 21,913. Famine has been declared in the Upraundh paragana of Mirzapur and in the Bara and Meja tahsils of Allahabad, where relief works will be opened. Famine has been declared also in Lucknow city and scarcity in Agra city and cantonments, in tahsil Moth and Garstha of the Jhansi pargana, Kondri and Moth of Sitapur and in the Etawah, Mustra, Bijnor and Almora districts; in Mirzapur city and Chunar and Ahraura towns of Mirzapur for the purpose of starting gratuitous relief for those unable to work. The numbers on test-works are 9,165 in 7 districts and in poor-houses 291. Prices:—Benares 10 and Bahraich and Gonda 10 1/2 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall "nil." Prices of food-grains are generally above scarcity rates except of wheat and gram in Multan. Prices are still rising everywhere. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are in progress. "Toria" is being harvested. Rice is still being harvested in Sialkot. The condition and prospects of the standing irrigated spring crops are good to average; and of unirrigated crops bad. The outturn of irrigated autumn crops is average to below average; and that of unirrigated poor. Rats are damaging young spring crops in Ambala, Lahore, Gujranwala and Shahpur. The crops have also been damaged by insects and white ants in Ambala and Ferozepore; frost has injured crops in Ferozepore. Cattle are suffering from overwork, cold and scarcity of fodder in Lahore, Jullunder and Sialkot. The condition of cattle is fair to bad in Shahpur and Rawlpindi. Pasturage and fodder are scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Jhang, Multan and in parts of Gurgaon, Lahore, Amritsar, Shahpur and Rawalpindi. Green fodder is not available in Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot and Lyallpur. Sugarcane is being used as fodder in Sialkot. The supply of fodder is decreasing in Ambala and Jullunder. Complaints of shortage of canal water is reported from Lyallpur. The canal has been closed in Delhi. The water-supply is decreasing in Ambala.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIAR PROVINCE.

There was no rain during the week. Rain is still badly wanted throughout the Province. Standing irrigated crops are in fair condition, but unirrigated crops are generally poor in Dera Ismail Khan. Harvesting of autumn crops continues with outturn fair in Bannu and Peshawar. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Peshawar with outturn average. Spring sowings are in progress on irrigated lands, but are greatly retarded on unirrigated areas for want of rain. In Bannu, wheat sowings on barani lands are finished. The water supply in canals is sufficient. In the Paharpur canal water is still running. Fodder is sufficient in except in Dera Ismail Khan and in the Swabi tehsil of the Peshawar district. Cattle are reported to be growing weaker in Dera Ismail Khan owing to the scarcity of fodder.

RAJPUTANA.

Spring sowings, where they have germinated, are doing well Some damage from frost to standing crops is reported in parts of Mewar and Tonk. Prospects of the spring crop are on the whole fair. Sowings have, however, been generally restricted to irrigated lands; while the unrrigated areas sown in the same States are now in want of rain. Fodder is generally sufficient as also the water-supply. Food stocks are sufficient or are being imported. Prices have fallen in Bikaner, Mewar and Dungarpur; have risen by one seer per rupee in Tonk and Kotah and by lesser amounts in Banswara, Partabgarh, Jaipur and Karauli. Prices continue abnormally high except in Bundi, Shahpura, Kotah and Jhalawar where however they are greatly above the normal. No distress exists at present. A few more cattle have left Ajmer in search of grazing.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain "nil."—Spring sowings continued on irrigable lands only in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand general sowings continue in Dhar and Barwani in Gwalior sowings are chiefly restricted to irrigable land; they are completed elsewhere. Harvesting of autumn crops has been completed in Bundelkhand and continue elsewhere. Standing crops are fair to good in Gwalior, Bhopal, Malwa, Bhopawar and Indore except Alampur; "nil" in Bundelkhand and bad in Baghelkhand. The probable outturn is below average in Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore and Bhopawar; normal in Malwa and bad in Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand. No damage to spring crops is reported at present. Agricultural stock is fair in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand; and good elsewhere. Fodder is good in Gawalior and Malwa; and sufficient elsewhere. Prices of food grains continue very high, Poppy sowing continued in Indore and Bhopal and have been completed in Malwa and Bhopawar. Test-works have been opened in Rewa the numbers being—on works 11,893; on gratuitous relief 621; total 12,514. In Nagod on works 1,826; on gratuitous relief 152; total 1,978. In Jaso on works, 479; on gratuitous relief 8; total 487. There is no change in the general situation.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Bilaspur received nearly 1 1/2 inches of rain and nearly an inch fell in the Gandai zamindari of the Drug district; Raipur received a light fall and a few cents fell at Drug. Harvesting of autumn crops and picking of cotton continued throughout the Provinces; and threshing and winnowing were also in progress. Spring crops are generally in good condition; and fair in Damoh, Betul and Akola. More rain is required especially in Sangor and Seoni. Some gram was sown in Chindwara and Narsinghpur and the rain stimulated sowing in Chhattisgarh. "Til" and "Tar" suffered to some extent from frost in the Narsinghpur tahsil. Withering of linseed and wheat and slight damage to cotton from excessive cold are reported from the Burhanpur tahsil of the Nimar district. Linseed has been seriously damaged by insects in parts of Nagpur. No insufficiency of work for labourers is reported anywhere. Fodder and water are sufficient, but fodder is dear in Saugor and Akola is and getting scarce in the Darwha taluq of the Yeotmal district. The price of wheat rose in Damoh and fell in Hoshangabad by 1/4 seer. "Tour" and wheat in Chhindwara became dearer by 1 and 3/5 seers respectively; gram became dearer in Damoh and cheaper in Narsinghpur by 1 seer; elsewhere prices remained stationary or fluctuated slightly.

Native States.—Rain fell in nearly all the States. Kawardha and Sarangarh each received 1 1/4 inches, Chhuikhadan, Bastar, Khairagarh and Raigarh each 1 inch; and Raj-Nandgaon, Kanker and Sakti each below 70 cents. The rainfall during the week has greatly improved the condition of the standing crops and some sowing of land, left unsown, has commenced in Kawardha and Khairagarh. Harvesting, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops continued. Prospects of spring crops are poor in Sirguja, but are fairly good elsewhere. Fodder and water are adequate. Wheat in Kawardha and rice in Sakti became dearer by 1/4 seer rice in Khairagarh wheat and gram in Korea and "Kodon" in Raj Nandgaon became cheaper by 1/4 to 1 seer. The price of ice in Bastar and wheat in Sirguja rose by 1 seer.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| E Mandvi, Umarkhadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 21 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-Resident and Unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 9 |
| Total | 2 | 1 | 83 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 141,865 | 3 | 95 |
| Same date last year | 4 | | |

CHOLERA.

| Attack. | Death. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 3 |


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The CAR is in EXCELLENT RUNNING ORDER and exceptionally silent for a single Cylinder Car. Owner going Home. Price Rs. 4,000.

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GENT'S TEAKWOOD and BLACKWOOD DRESSING TABLE, with good Mirror, etc. Rs. 40.

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IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

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ADVANCES made on approved personal security of all kinds, also on Merchandise, Stock-in-Trade, Household Furniture, Immoveable Properties, Life Policy, etc.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
Financial Agents, General Merchants,
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PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
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**YOU NEED NOT SUFFER FROM**

NEURALGIA, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-ache, Cramps, Burns, Pains in Joints and Back, Cuts, Wounds, Ring-worm, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Swellings, Scalds, Boils, Erysipelas, Chillbains, Bronchities, Stiff Neck, Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Mosquitto Bites, Paralysis, Corns, Piles, Bruises, &c., &c., if you use

**THILUM.**

SOLD EVERY WHERE.

SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
**CROFT MODY & CO.,**
19, BANK STREET, FORT BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
**THERAPION,**
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

**THERAPION No. 1**—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

**THERAPION No. 2**—A Sovereign Remedy for [illegible] and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, [illegible] swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

**THERAPION No. 3**—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because so impotent to cure or even relieve.

**THERAPION** is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/9 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

*FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

*LIFE DEPARTMENT.*

New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

*Apply for Particulars.*

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AGENTS: T. H. MOORE & Co. 42/48, *Church Gate Street*, BOMBAY

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STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
ISSUED FOR.....£2,384,400
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£11,750,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,222,000

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

**FUNDS OVER Rs. 2,75,00,000**

INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
*Manager, BOMBAY.*

**EMPIRE OF INDIA**
**LIFE ASSURANCE**
**COMPANY, LD.**
**Head Office: BOMBAY.**

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

| Age next Birth day. | Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums. | Premiums Limited to 10 years. | Premiums Limited to 15 years. | Premiums Limited to 20 years. | Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years. | Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years. | Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years. | Age next Birthday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | |
| 20 | 21 10 | 48 8 | 36 6 | 30 7 | 64 5 | 47 6 | 37 11 | 20 |
| 25 | 24 3 | 55 5 | 39 4 | 33 0 | 64 15 | 48 0 | 38 7 | 25 |
| 30 | 27 4 | 56 13 | 43 13 | 36 0 | 65 10 | 49 0 | 39 11 | 30 |
| 35 | 31 5 | 63 4 | 47 1 | 39 12 | 66 13 | 50 8 | 41 10 | 35 |
| 40 | 36 11 | 68 12 | 53 5 | 44 9 | 68 11 | 52 14 | 44 10 | 40 |
| 45 | 43 14 | 76 7 | 58 13 | ... | 71 11 | 56 13 | ... | 45 |

*Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.*

E. F. ALLUM,
*General Manager.*

*Messrs. O. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as* AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

*The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring* RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are also tended to by an expert.*

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. "Gazette Commercial" at Rs. 2 4 per thousand; if printed on flap Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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BEFORE proposing or LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

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*Resident Agents,*
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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*N.B.*—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

**THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

**"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."**

Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from

**JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,**
*Secretaries,*
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

**GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.**
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA HOTEL, MATHERAN.

I have been staying at the Gymkhana Hotel for about a week and can saythat I have never steady at a better in Matheran.

F. GLEADOW,
Conservator of Forests,

**"OTANGO"**
FOR
INSECT STINGS.

A proved preventive of all insect bites.

For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.

Per Bottle Re. 1.

SOLE AGENTS:
**BEYNON & CO.,**
55, ESPLANADE,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD.

**JAMES AND CO.'S RELIABLE SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE, POONA.**
ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE Only AGENCY which keeps a perfect Register of experienced EUROPEAN and EURASIAN NURSES, efficient and certificated Domestic Servants of all Nationalities, Occupation, and Creeds, and supplies them wherever needed.

Special register kept of servants for Clubs, Regimental Messes and Hotels.

The Agency also undertakes to supply Clerks, Mechanics, Carpenters, Masons and Labours to Offices, Railway Cos., Mills, and Collieries.

Messrs. James and Co. have supplied servants when required and have given satisfaction.

(Sd.) CAPT. P. H. SAULEZ,
Offg. Cantonment Magistrate, Poona.

**JAMES AND CO.,**
COMMISSION AGENTS, CATERERS AND LOAN BROKERS. NEAR THE CANTONMENT HOSPITAL, POONA.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government.

Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders

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THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES

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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange, Lists of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10; Single [illegible] by Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Mandvee Street.

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**THE HAMMOND No. 12.**

*Absolute Visible Writing.*

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
**THE ONE TYPEWRITER,**

**THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,**
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

**THE BEST HAIR TONIC KESHRANJAN—WHY?**

BECAUSE—
KESHRANJAN is just the thing for—Allaying all irritations of Brain cells and nerves.
It is just the thing for—Restoring the lost Hair.
It is just the thing for—Promoting the Growth of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Arresting the Fall of the Hair.
It is just the thing for—Strengthening the Hair roots.
It is just the thing for—Removing Dandruff.
It is just the thing for—Toilet purposes.
It is just the thing for—the Plague Season.
It is as Refreshing a Virgin's Kiss.
It is as Pleasant Angel's Song.

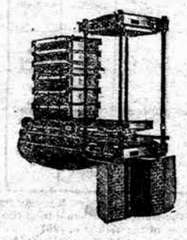
Small Phial...Re. 1 0 0; Packing & Postage Ans. 5
Do. 3 Phia ...Rs. 2-4-0 Do. Do. Ans. 9

OUR SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES:—Cures Diabetes, *Insipidus* and *mellitus*. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like edour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform-like smell in breath, sponginess of gums constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price of two boxes of pills with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage. As. 7.

OUR SONITA SODHAK Cures Black and Whit Leprosy, burning sensation in the palm of the hands and the soles of the feet, swelling of nose, ears and tips of finger, loss of sensation, and heaviness of body, black spots over the skin, paleness and weakness of body, &c. Price for a fortnight, Rs. 4; packing and postage. As. 7.

**KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,**
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M.C.S (Paris), S.M.C.I. and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA

**HYDRAULIC PRESSES**



FOR PACKING COTTON, WOOL, &c.

**EDWIN MILLS & SON,**
HUDDERSFIELD, England.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths, Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.

**A. REGINALD & CO.,**
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**GOLD & Co.**
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought
IRON & STEEL
**HINGES**
ARE THE
CHEAPEST
AND
BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.
Also Makers of No. 72 Rivet Butts.

**A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.**
The best **BLOOD** PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
**WILKINSON'S**
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA,
Estd. since 1839. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S Robert Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD.**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

**OFFICE FURNITURE,**
INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

**W. H. THORNS & CO.,**
13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.
AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL
Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

**PERFECTION OF ENGINEERING SKILL.**

THE WOLSELEY MOTOR CARS.

SAFE AND RELIABLE.
FREE TRIAL RUNS.
*AGENTS:*
**K. & S. CYCLE AND MOTOR CO.,**
BOMBAY.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc. When frequently used.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

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**DINNEFORD'S**
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
**MAGNESIA**

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to announce
THE LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
which may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to—
AGENTS WANTED. O. C. B. WIMBUSH,
Address: 89, Apollo Street. Manager

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *December 26.* | BOMBAY, *December 27.*

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE

| Packages. | Value | From | Vessel. | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2 Bundles Rs.. | Rs. 2,000 | Dubai .. | Bullimba | E. Hosain |
| 14 Bundles Rs.. | 35,500 | Muscat .. | Bullimba | Sundry Imprs. |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING. | 27TH DECEMBER, 1907.

### FINANCIAL.

**Exchange:—**

The market opened and close steady at T. T. 1s. 3 29-32d. Demand 1s. 3 31-32d., and Credits (three months) 1s. 4¼d., with little or no business doing, except one or two T. T. which were quoted at 1s. 3 15-16d. Far Eastern rates are as quoted below:—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London ... ... | ...1s. 3 29/32d. to 15/16d. |
| Demand Draft ... | ...1s. 3 31/32d. |
| Credits—3 months' sight ... | ...1s. 4 1/4d. |
| Do. 4 months' sight—France | 170 1/4 |
| Hongkong—20 days' sight .. | 133 |
| Yokohama—20 days' sight ... | 150 3/4 |
| Shanghai—20 days' sight ... | 176 3/4 |

**Government Paper:—**

The market is steady at ready 96-5 and Settlement (6th January) 96-4. The Calcutta market is closed and no business has passed. We quote:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash ... ... ... ... | Rs. 96 5 |
| 1st Settlement ... ... | „ 96 4 |

**Bullion:**

There are no advices from London to-day; but the local market opened for cash 67-10 and Settlement (January) 62-14 ex duty, the Cash rate having subsequently declined to 63-1, while cut bars were negotiated in the Bazaar at 65-10 ex-duty. The market is quiet. Bar Gold rates are as given below:—

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 4 0 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 2 0 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 0 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 2 6 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 0 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 67 2 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... | 63 1 0 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits ... | 2,30,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits ... | ..... | 4,47,000 |
| Sundries ... | 50,000 | ..... |
| **ASSETS—** | | |
| Government Securities ... | ..... | 2,50,000 |
| Other Authorized Securities | ..... | 2,24,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 9,45,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ... | 17,15,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased ... | ..... | 3,80,000 |
| Bullion ... | ..... | 12,000 |
| Balance with other Banks... | ..... | 11,44,000 |
| Sundries ... | 29,000 | ..... |
| Cash... | ..... | 8,39,000 |

**Council Bills:—**

At the weekly biddings on Wednesday last 25 lakhs was offered of which amount 16·80 lakhs was allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d. and 8·10 lakhs in T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d. tenderers at these rates receiving 14 per cent. The total amount sold during the week was 39·60 lakhs, and the amounted advertised for next week is raised to 50 lakhs.

The mail of the 13th December brings £240,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 40,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | „ | 30,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | „ | 20,000 |
| Total...Rs | | 90,000 |

The mail of the 20th December brings £10,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 gold for Calcutta, also the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... ... ... | Rs. | 20,30,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | „ | 90,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | „ | 11,20,000 |
| Total...Rs. | | 32,40,000 |

The mail of the 27th December brings £50,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta ... | Rs. | 5,70,000 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | „ | 7,70,000 |
| Madras ... ... ... | „ | 3,40,000 |
| Total...Rs. | | 16,80,000 |

**RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.**

| | Total for week. | Total since 1st Oct. 1907 | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandeish ... ... | 11,701 | 42,883 | 49,219 |
| Central India ... | 479 | 833 | 2,519 |
| Bargee and Nagpur ... | 3,631 | 13,595 | 15,041 |
| Berars... ... ... | 19,669 | 93,254 | 1,52,685 |
| Central Provinces ... | 17,013 | 69,222 | 66,025 |
| Total Omras... | 52,566 | 2,19,792 | 3,15,269 |
| Dhollera ... ... | 1,791 | 12,569 | 21,119 |
| Broach ... ... | ... | 198 | 1,371 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 807 | 21,573 | 8,919 |
| Westerns ... ... | ... | 1,318 | 5,012 |
| Bengals, N. W. P. &. | 18,332 | 1,50,629 | 2,10,151 |
| Bengals, Rajputana... | 943 | 3,464 | 5,069 |
| Sind ... ... | 1,572 | 5,956 | 3,672 |
| Persian ... ... | 4 | 299 | 638 |
| American ... ... | ... | 3,694 | 4,632 |
| Egyptian ... ... | 86 | 610 | 266 |
| Other Sorts ... ... | 92 | 137 | 73 |
| Total... | 75,395 | 4,11,131 | 5,66,175 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1907 | Bales 1906. | Bales Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week... | 75,395 | 101,472 | —26,077 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct to 26th December 1907. | 411,124 | 566,175 | —155,0411 |
| Shipments for the week— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 6,403 | 23,839 | —13,483 |
| China ... ... | 3,569 | 16,050 | —12,081 |
| Japan ... ... | | | |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total ... | 14,375 | 39,939 | —25,564 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 26th Dec | ... | ... | ... |
| Europe ... ... | 100,142 | 174,695 | —74,553 |
| China ... ... | 3,474 | 2,526 | + 948 |
| Japan ... ... | 57,241 | 89,043 | —31,800 |
| Coast Ports ... | 7,344 | 15,101 | —7,757 |
| Total ... | 168,201 | 281,362 | —113,162 |
| Afloat for Bombay— | | | |
| Europe ... ... | 9,765 | 19,734 | —9,969 |
| China ... ... | | | |
| Japan ... ... | 14,398 | 6,004 | +8,394 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. road 1st October to 7th Dec. 1907—3,033 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1906 to 14th Sept 1907—38,701 bales.

**STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1907. | 390,000 | bales |
| Total Receipts, 1st October to 26th December 1907 ... ... ... | 411,124 | „ |
| | 801,124 | „ |
| Total Exports from 1st October to 26th December 1907 ... ... | 168,201 | „ |
| | 632,933 | „ |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... ... | 24,163 | „ |
| | 608,770 | „ |
| Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail ... ... ... | 269,000 | „ |
| | | „ |
| Stock in all hands on 27th Dec. 1907. | 339,770 | „ |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

**Market Report:—**

With fluctuations in the Home markets during the working days this week, there is little change to report. The markets have no doubt been under the influence of the holiday feeling associated with the time, and in Liverpool the small sales may be attributed chiefly to this cause. Next week also, holidays will probably interfere with business, and until the markets reopen after the New Year the future course remains undecided. At the close however the feeling seemed steady.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets according to the telegrams received here last Friday and up to Wednesday last:—

| | Last week. | This week. | Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| LIVERPOOL— | | | |
| Spot ... | 6·20 | 6·04 | —·16 |
| Futures, Dec.-Jan. | 5·74 | 5·65 | —·09 |
| Do. Mar.-April. | 5·76 | 5·68 | —·08 |
| NEW YORK— | | | |
| Spot ... | 11·50 | 11·50 | unchd. |
| Futures, March ... | 10·58 | 10·53 | —·05 |
| Do. May ... | 10·64 | 10·59 | —·06 |
| NEW ORLEANS— | | | |
| Spot ... | 11 3/8 | 11 1/4 | —1/8 |
| Futures, March ... | 10·76 | 10·76 | unchgd. |
| Do. May ... | 10·78 | 10·78 | + 0·1 |

The local market has also fluctuated in sympathy with the Home markets, but on the whole the week has been dull and uninteresting and prices have lagged towards the close, particularly for Bengals. Only a small business has been done, neither exporters nor the bazaar having shown much desire to operate though the former have in some cases been sellers. The December settlement passed off without any particular notice, and the turning point will probably be on the January Settlement. A large number of contract for this delivery remain open, and developments are awaited with some interest. The market was closed on Wednesday and yesterday, Prices at the close are easier as under.

Owing to the holidays the turn-over in Spot Cotton has been small. Exporters have bought very moderately, and mill purchases have been chiefly confined to cheap lots of old crop.

Receipts to date are 155,000 bales less than last year.

| QUOTATIONS:— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | 272/3 | March 08 |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | 235/6 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti | 232/3 | Jan. 08 |
| Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon | 225/6 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola | 219 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | 219 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Muttia ... | 203 | „ |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | 199 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | 204 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 193/7 | „ |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | 200 | March 08. |
| F. G. H. G Bengals ... | 189 | Jan. 08. |
| Good Westerns ... | 240 | Apl-May |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ... | 252 | „ |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat ... ... ... ... | 75,912 cwts |
| Linseed ... ... ... ... | 1,442 „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... ... | 505 „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... ... | 42,364 „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... ... | 141 „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... ... | 3,109 „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... ... | 3,322 „ |
| Rice... ... ... ... ... | 119,869 „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... ... | 37,952 „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... ... | 6,892 „ |
| Mowraseed ... ... ... ... | 6,189 „ |
| Grain ... ... ... ... ... | 15,349 „ |
| Jeowar... ... ... ... ... | 1,941 „ |
| Maize ... ... ... ... ... | 288 „ |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

LINSEED.—The market has ruled firm during the week owing to manipulation of December "Suttas" and prices show an upward tendency. The Home markets were practically closed and only a small business has been done by exporters to complete shipments. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 7 15 0 B. T. |
| December ... ... | „ | 8 4 0 R. T. |
| April-May ... ... | „ | 8 11 0 R. T. |

RAPESEED:—The market has been steady owing to unfavourable weather reports from up-country, and to improved demand from Home, but as stocks are almost exhausted business is very difficult. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Brown Cawnpore Ready... | Rs. | 9 2 0 B. T. |
| Delhi April-May ... ... | „ | 9 7 6 R. T. |

GINGELLYSEED.—There was a small enquiry at the beginning of the week, and prices close steady as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bold White, 85 p.c. ... | Rs. | 62 8 0 |
| „ „ 75 p.c. ... | „ | 61 4 0 |
| Black Kutni ... | „ | 58 0 0 to Rs. 59-8-0 |
| White Havre ... | „ | 63 0 0 |
| Yellow Hinganghat... ... | „ | 65 0 0 to Rs. 65-8-0 |

POPPYSEED.—The market is quiet with nothing doing. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 11 15 0 B. T. |
| Apl.-May ... ... ... | „ | 11 4 0 R. T. |

CASTORSEED:—The market has been quiet throughout the week, and we quote as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... ... ... | Rs. | 34 0 0 |
| April-May ... ... ... | Rs. | 33 8 0 |

COTTONSEED:—The Home market is steady and a small business has been done at about the following quotations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready ... | Rs. | 23 0 0 to Rs. 23 8 0 |

MOWRASEED:—The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 5-5-0.

GROUNDNUTS.—The market is firm, but there is not much doing. We quote:—

January-February Rs. 48-0-0

WHEAT:—The market has been very firm during the week owing to the high prices ruling up-country, and orders to buy are daily coming to Bombay. Prices have advanced fully 4 annas per cwts and the tendency of the market is still upward, the feeling being bullish. We quote:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Ready, White Karachi | Rs. | 6 14 0 |
| White Delhi, Apl.-May | Rs. | 6 4 0 R. T. |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS.—The market is quiet and prices are unchanged.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.—There is no change to report in this Market, and no improvement worth mentioning has taken place.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS.—The market is unchanged. There is some inquiry at lower prices but owing to the firm position of the Home markets business is impracticable. It is hoped some improvement will take place later on.

TURKEY RED PRINTS.—The market Continues quiet. As yet there are no immediate signs of a revival here.

DHOTIES.—The market is dull. There is no demand in our bazaar, but the Home market continues steady.

SAFES,
RECOMMENDED BY
BOMBAY GOVERNMENT,
have stood the horrid tests of recent
CHUKLA & SITARAM BUILDING TERRIFIC FIRES.
That's all. No bogus test necessary.
Being 40 per cent. CHEAPER, our SAFES are largely used by Various Governments, Native States Railways, Municipalities, Public Works Depts., Banks, Factories, &c.
CATALOGUE & PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION.
HARICHAND MANCHHARAM & SON,
138, GULALWADI, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.
A very large Assortment of most powerful and elegant
BINOCULARS AND OPERAGLASSES
also English-made
MOTOR GOGGLES
Most decent in Appearance, suitable for Hot Climate, of the BEST QUALITY.
CAN BE HAD OF
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
7, HORNBY ROAD,
Opposite General Post Office.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE.

## METALS.

Copper Brazierils steady at Home and prices are near £77. Buyers have shown some disposition to buy during the week and have done a good business. The demand from the districts has much improved.

Yellow Metal is also steady and Bazaar prices are well maintaincd owing to the smallness of supplies.

## PETROLEUM.

The rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands are as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Burmah oil, bulk ... ... ... | Rs. | 2 14 0 per unit. |
| „ Tins ... ... | Rs. | 3 8 0 per tins. |
| Russian Rising Sun, bulk ... ... | Rs. | 3 6 0 per unit. |
| „ Tins „ ... | Rs. | 4 0 0 per pair. |
| Anchor, cases ... ... | Rs. | 4 8 0 per case. |

## SHARES.

The market is quiet and unchanged and transactions reported during the week were limited owing to holidays, the market being closed for three days. Bank of Bombay Shares have declined to Rs. 1,385. India Bank Shares are unchanged at and about Rs. 61 and Indian Specie Bank at Rs. 54. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have dropped to Rs. 425. Ahmedabad-Prantej are quiet at Rs. 567 1-2, Amritsar Pattis at Rs. 108 and Ahmedabad-Dholkas have improved to Rs. 103. Mill Shares are quiet. Colaba Land and Mill Shares have declined to Rs. 1,020. Central Indias are in demand at Rs. 1,885. Davids have ruled at and about Rs. 385. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 400. Jamsheds are unchanged at Rs. 190. Khatau Makanji have been put through at Rs. 720. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs. 725 Manekji Petits have declined to Rs. 3,140. Morarjis are steady at Rs. 2,825. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1,435. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 98 3-4. In Miscellaneous Companies Badham Piles are quiet at Rs. 132. Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 9,425. Treachers are in demand at Rs. 625. Port Cannings are unchanged at Rs. 427 1/2. The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 161 and Preference Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 150. The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 252 1-2 and Preference shares at Rs. 267 1-2. A big lot of Bamankua Manganese Co. Shares was put through at par. Press shares are unchanged at previous quotations.

## FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | America. | Australia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Turkey Interrupted. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ... | Via Bhamo Perfect. | Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 27th Dec. 1907.
(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via | LATEST DATES. D. | H. | M. | TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs. | Mts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | .. | .. | ... | .. | .. |
| Teheran ... | 27 | 1 | 25 p m | 1 | 17 |
| Suez ... | 27 | 9 | 15 p m | 0 | 45 |

NOTES.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (24-12-07)

MR. L. P. PUGH, the well-known Calcutta Barrister, is reported seriously ill.

SIR SAMUEL CHISHOLM, ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow, is stated to be a speaker at a Y. M. C. A. meeting at Calcutta next Sunday.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday from Aden by the P. and O. mail steamer "Peninsular" were Sir D. M. and Lady Hamilton and Major-General F. D. Pilcher

MEMORANDA issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department show that this year in India the total acreage under wheat is estimated at 24 per cent. below last year, that under rapeseed and mustard at 44 per cent. below average, that of tilseed at 30 per cent. below average, while the outturn of indigo is placed at 21 per cent. less than last year.

### LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath, says:—"it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc sell it.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAL NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines, and 4 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

### EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

AGWORTH—Dec. 10, at Pretoria, the wife of Capt. L. R. Agworth the Duke of Wellington's Regt. (attached Army Ordnance Dept.), of a son.
BRASSEY—Dec. 5, at 49 Upper Grosvenor Street, Lady Violet Brassey, of a son.
BRETHELL—Dec. 5, at 44 Pembroke Road, Kensington, W. the wife of Capt. R. V. G. Brethell, East Surrey Regt., of a son.
BYRNE—Dec. 6, at Glanevin, Winchester, the wife of Capt G. D. Byrne, Rifle Brigade, of a son.
DUNN—Dec 2, at 31 Melville Road, Bigbeston, Mrs. T. S. Dunn, of a daughter.
KING—Dec 5, at 19 St. James's Terrace, Regent's Park, the wife of Leonard W. King, of a son.
MALTBY—Dec. 11, at Atlanta, King's County, Nova Scotia, the wife of Brough Maltby, jun, of a daughter.
MARKOWICZ—Dec. 9, at 37 Blenheim Road, Bedford Park, W., the wife of Adolph M. Markowicz ("nee" Oliphant-Dellingwood), of a daughter.
PANKHURST—Dec. 3, at 19 Hyde Park Gate, London, S. W., the wife of Herbert E. R. Pankhurst, 5th Dragoon Guards, of a son.
ROSE—Dec. 4, at 111 Dorset Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, the wife of Staff Surg C. H. Rock, R.N., of his Majesty's ship Hampshire, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CURLING—WELLS—Dec. 7, at St. Saviour's Church, Bisterne, Hants, Bryan James Curling, 60th Rifles, to Lilian Mary, daughter of William Sutherland Wells, J. P.
CUTHILL BEARNE—Dec. 3, at the Parish Church of St. Saviour's, Tormohun, Capt. Reginald Heaton Cuthill, Army Service Corps, to Edith, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bearne, V.D.
MOET—DAINTRY—Dec. 3, at St. Mary's, Shalford, John Charles Moet, of Broadford House, Shalford, to Mabel Mary Daintry, widow of the late Lieut. Col. G. C. Daintry, the 15th East Yorkshire Regt.

DEATHS.

BRUCE—Dec. 8, at Downhill, Londonderry, the Right Hon. Sir Hamilton Hervey Bruce, Bart., his Majesty's lieutenant for the county of Londonderry, aged 87.
BURY—Dec. 8, at Charleville Forest, Tullamore, Ireland, Marjorie, daughter of the late Capt. Kenneth and Lady Emily Howard Bury, aged 32.
HAWKER—Nov. 29, Frances Mary, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. Hawker, of Seafield, Sidmouth, and daughter of the late Lieut. Chree, 12th Lancers, aged 82.
MACPHERSON GRANT—Dec. 5, at Edinburgh, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, aged 68.
NUTTALL—Dec. 3, at Exeter, George Edward Mansfield Nuttall, son of the late Major Gen. Sir James Mansfield Nuttall, K.C.B., aged 49.
SCHOMBERG—Dec. 5, at 41 Clarence Parade, Southsea, Gerera Sir George Augustus Schomberg, K.C.B., Royal Marine Art. son of the late Alexander Wilson Schomberg, Admiral of the Blue, aged 86.
TREVELYAN—Dec. 4, at 19 Eaton Place, S.W., Dame Frances Trevelyan, widow of the late Sir Alfred Wilson Trevelyan, 7th Bart.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

HIGHET—HUGHES.—December 23rd, at St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. G. J. Chree, B. D., assisted by the Rev. D. H. Gillan, B. D., James Cochrane Highet, to Agnes Orme Hughes.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KATRAK—December 27, at her residence at noon, near Tram Terminus, Grant Road, Bai Virbaiji, mother of Dr. N. N. Katrak. Funeral ceremony will be commenced at 7·45 a.m. Standard Time to-day.
RATCLIFFE—December 26, at Indian Lodge, Chinchpoogly, late of Blackburn, Lancashire, Alice Ratcliffe the ever beloved wife of Thomas E. Ratcliffe, aged 31 years.

"Dead on Earth but alive in Heaven."

THOMAS E. RATCLIFFE and Brothers take this opportunity of thanking their many friends for their sympathy at the loss of (a wife and a sister) and hope friends will accept this as our gratitude.

T. BINKS
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS, FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED. Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 4-15m., 5-10a. Low water, 11-24m. 10-48a.
Bombay Yacht Club Races.
All India Temperance Conference at Surat.
Skating Rink, Esplanade, 9-30 p m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.
The Empire Cinematograph, Framji Cawasji Hall, 7 p.m., 8-30 p.m., and 10 p.m.

### TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 10m. Sun sets, 6h. 10m. High water, 5-10m., 5-45a. Low water 0-39a.
All India Moslem League at Karachi.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 28th, Last Quarter, 4h 40-6m. a.m.

### THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, December 30.—Third Indian Industrial Conference at Surat, All India Moslem League at Karachi. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 6-21m., 8-8a. Low water, 0-31m., 1-32a.
Tuesday, December 31.—New Year Eve: Bank holiday. Sun rises, 7h. 11m. Sun sets, 6h. 11m. High water, 7h. 32m., 9-10a. Low water, 1-53m., 2-19a.
Wednesday, January 1.—New Year's Day. Bank Holiday. Parade of Troops in Garrison. Bombay Extra Races. Sun rises, 7h., 12m., Sun sets, 6h. 13m., High water, 8-38m., 10-3a., Low water, 3-58m., 3-6a.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, BANDRA.—Pontifical Mass and Ordination service will take place on New Year's day in the above church at 8 a. m. (S. T.), when His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun will confer on three Deacons the Order of the Priesthood. The occasion is a Pastoral visit, when also the Sacrament of Confirmation will be administered.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of the officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, at the Bombay Gymkhana, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Overture ... | Zanetta ... Auber |
| Selection ... | Amasis ... Faraday |
| Valse ... | Vision du Rêve ... Waldteufel |
| Rats' Acte ... | By the light of the Polar Star..Sousa |
| Selection ... | The Merry Widow ... Lehar |
| Idyl ... | Whispering of the Flowers ... von Wos |
| Romance ... | Le Reve a toi ... Milhas |

BAND IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The Imperial Band will play the following programme in the Victoria Gardens commencing from 5-30 (S. T.) to-day:—

| | |
|---|---|
| March ... | Her bright smiles remember me ever ... S. Owen |
| Overture ... | Poet and Peasant ... F. Suppe |
| Valse ... | Acclamation ... P. Bucelosse |
| Selection ... | The Earl and the Girl ... Ivan Caryll |
| Concert Polka... | Lilliputian ... Brewer |
| Valse ... | Letitia ... Waldteufel |
| Two step ... | Jolly Coppersmith ... ... |

DEATH OF THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF JUNAGHAD.—The death is announced of Mr. Dosabhoy Cursetji Ghandi, Chief Justice of Junaghad, which took place in that town. The deceased's father was an inhabitant of Broach, a brother-in-law of the late Mr. Nowroji Furdoonji, who having come to Bombay, was employed for a long time as manager of a mill situated near the Sankli Tank in Mazagon. The deceased having obtained his B. A. degree in 1886, and the LL. B. degree in 1891, had a successful practice as a pleader in Bombay. In February 1894 he was appointed a Magistrate at Junagha1, and in the following year was nominated munsif of the Prabhas Patan first class Adawlat. He subsequently rose to the office of Chief Justice of Junaghad and gave satisfaction to the Nawab as well as to the public by the able manner in which he administered justice. He had been living for the last fourteen years in Junaghad, where he died.

THE P. and O. s. s. "Malta," with the China Mails, is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Monday, the 30th instant.

THE King has conveyed his congratulations to Mr. John Needham, the world's oldest bell-ringer, who, now ninety-five years of age, has rung the Barwell (Leicester) bells for three coronations since he began, at the age of ten.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## POLO.

### Calcutta Championship Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The second game in the Semi-finals for the Championship Polo Tournament between the Calcutta Polo Club and Rajputana Pilgrims this afternoon again attracted a very large gathering. Almost every one in Calcutta was on the ground. Lady Minto and a distinguished Government House party, Lord Kitchener and all his Staff were among the earliest arrivals and Belvidere was also represented. There was again a great concourse of natives all round the ground who repeatedly displayed greatest enthusiasm over the advantages obtained by the Pilgrims. By common consent a good contest was expected, but all anticipations fell short of the magnificent display that was afforded us. Most people expected Calcutta to make a good fight but few thought they would make such a fine, and I may say equal, stand against such a strong combination as was pitted against them. Both the teams were splendidly mounted. There was not one dull moment throughout the game. It was hard hitting and galloping all through. Both sides had occasional incidents of hard luck in missing at critical junctures. The Pilgrims had several long shots at Calcutta's flags which were unproductive and on occasions their dispositions were faulty, as while one man (Motilall generally) was on the ball the other three would be bunched up in the rear of the players and their backing, at most times brilliant, was on other occasions most faulty. The Calcutta men payed like a book. Captain Keighley was a tower of strength and he stemmed many a rush of the Pilgrims. Each of the other three did grand work and their organization all through was admirable. They got all thir goals out of sound combination while the Pilgrims owe most of their scores to their admirable capacity for long range shooting from remote points which no adversary can intercept. Calcutta, though beaten, were not disgraced.

The teams were constituted as follows:—

Rajputana Pilgrims:—Motilal, Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Alwar, the Maharajah of Kishengarh and the Maharajah of Ratlam (back).

Calcutta Polo Club.—Messrs. C. Ismay, C. Graham, Captain Bassett, Captain Vernon and Mr. Keighley (back.)

The umpires were Colonel Forbes and Captain Barret.

The following are the details:—

First Chukkar.—Alwar at once sent the ball to the flags where Rutlam hit a goal. Then on changing ends Alwar got on and had a run and hit a goal. The Pilgrims again attacked but went out wide and Calcutta bringing the ball along with good support had a shot at the flags and shortly Graham got a run and Ismay, taking the ball on, hit a goal. Score—Pilgrims two to one.

Second Chukker.—This bout, though devoid of score, was fast and hotly contested. Calcutta showed up splendidly. The Pilgrims were not backing up well and their shooting was faulty.

Third Chukker.—Play soon centered in the Pilgrims' ground where Calcutta bungling their first attack Ismay following on hit a goal. Then soon after the throw in Graham got a clear run and by a long shot hit a goal. Later when play was in Calcutta ground Motilall from the corner met Keighley's hit and sent the ball in front of the flags where Rutlam got on and hit a goal. Play after this was mostly in the Calcutta end where later a penalty was incurred by Calcutta for hitting behind, without result, and finally the ball went out behind Calcutta line. Score—Three all.

Fourth Chukker—Play continued in Calcutta ground till Graham got a run and Bassett nipping in on Graham being baulked and by a long shot hit a goal, The Pilgrims now got on the offensive and soon Alwar by a long shot hit a goal. Play up and down the ground followed till the ball went out behind the Pilgrims' line. Score:—Four all.

Fifth Chukker.—After six minutes' level yet hard hitting and galloping bout, the Pilgrims attacked and hit a goal. Calcutta were now on the attack and forced the Pilgrims to hit behind, and out of the penalty Motilall met the ball and Alwar carrying it along and finally Motilall coming up again hit a goal by a long shot. Score.—Pilgrims six to four.

Sixth Chukker.—The Pilgrims early got a goal, then uneventful play till Graham ran the ball to near the flags when there was a brief check and Ismay coming up hit a goal amid wildest excitement among the spectators. Play all over ground till the ball went out in the Calcutta end. Score—Pilgrims seven to five.

Seventh Chukker.—Soon after play opened the Pilgrims got a goal by a long shot and later Graham ran the ball to near the Pilgrims' flags where Bassett took on one out of the scrimmage and hit a goal amid shouts of applause. Shortly the Pilgrims had a run to the flags where a hot attack was foiled and the ball went out clear of the flags. Score:—Pilgrims eight is six.

Eighth Chukker witnessed a hot struggle and Calcutta were repeatedly pressing in the Pilgrims' ground, but the defence was good and no further score was signalled.

The Pilgrims won by eight goals to six.

## CALCUTTA RACES.

### Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The following are the horses left in for to-morrow's races:—

INNOVATION HANDICAP.—6 furlongs.

Lady II 9st 8lbs, Wild Boy 9st 11lb, Duplex II 8st 8lbs, Rosette 7st 5lbs, Lady Avon 9st 3lbs, Matalgia 8st 9lbs' Recovery 7st 8lbs, and Cracker 7st.

HOLLY PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Sea Spray 9st 12lbs, Dormant 9st, Blue Flame 8st 5lbs, Florrie 7st 9lbs, Ferndown 9st 8lbs, Vespasia 8st 11lbs, Clynder 8st 3lbs, Colina 7st 8lbs, Lady Medal 9st 6lbs, Bundah 8st 10lbs, Rustile 8st 11b, Lipscombe 7st 7lbs, Pendred 2st 4lbs, Jack Sheppard 8st, 7lbs, and Devil's Limit 7st 3lbs.

CHOWRINGHEE PLATE—6 furlongs.

Stir-about 10st 3lbs, Paddy's Darling 8st 4lbs, Killevan 6st 12lbs, Pendred 6st 11b, Lavania 8st 9lbs, Annamullock 8st 2lbs Manlock 6st 7lbs, Lady Avon 6st, Love Song 8st 9lbs, Honest Lady 8st, and Jolly Abbot 6st 3lbs.

MACPHERSON CUP—St. Leger Course.

Ballark 9st 10lbs, Steinhager; Amplify 7st 4lbs, Foot Print 6st 12lbs, Dirty Boy 6st.

PONY HANDICAP—6 furlongs.

First Bell 10st 4lbs, Wal 10st 4lbs, Circus Girl 9st 5lbs, Matin Bell 9st 11b, Gold and Silver 9st 11b, Coin II 9st, Film 8st 18lbs, Lorette 8st 11lbs, Bonita II 8st 5lbs, Brown Boy 8st 5lbs, Bevon 8st 5lbs, Eileen 8st 5lbs, Gyrtle 8st 5lbs, Sweet Rose 8st 2lbs, Bolivar 7st 13lbs, Son of a Gun 7st 13lbs, Fortune 6st 6lbs.

SECOND SELLING HANDICAP—7 furlongs.

Foy 10st 9lbs, Strathspey 9st, Cardigan, 7st 12lbs

## ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE AGA KHAN.

YESTERDAY was observed as a day of great general rejoicing among the Khoja followers of His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, the Aga Khan, in connection with his return to Bombay by the mail steamer "Peninsular" after a long separation from his loyal and devoted followers. That separation took place in October 1906, when His Highness, under medical advice, started from Calcutta on his long tour through Europe; and his absence had only the effect of enhancing the loyalty and devotion for which his followers have made themselves conspicuous. In token of general rejoicing for his safe return, therefore, his followers met in large numbers at the Khoja Jamatkhana on Thursday evening, when the premises were illuminated and sweetmeats were liberally distributed among those present. Arrangements were made at a meeting of the Jamat to accord His Highness a fitting reception at the time of his landing. Special preparations were made at the Apollo Bunder with that object in view, and from an early hour yesterday afternoon the Bunder was the scene of an assemblage in which many hundreds of Khojas took part and evinced a warm personal interest. The passengers' pavilion at the Bunder was filled to its utmost capacity; but so great was the rush of the followers in their eagerness to catch a glimpse of their revered Head, that the road to the pavilion was packed by a dense crowd on either side of it. Seats were provided in the pavilion for some of those who attended, and a string band played selections of music for their enlivenment.

The vast assemblage waited patiently until 4 p.m., when His Highness landed at the bunder head. After the Mail steamer had anchored, a deputation of Khoja gentlemen proceeded on board to escort His Highness to the bunder. It consisted of Mr. Ahmed Dewji, Dr. Rajabali Ramji Lakhdir, Mr. Jafferbhoy Cassum Moosa, Kamadia Haji Nazarali, Syed Moostafa Ali, Varas Salebhoy Kusmani, Varas Alidina Visram, Hajimahomed Rahimbhoy, and others, who left the bunder in a steam launch for the Mail boat. On the return of the launch with His Highness and the members of the deputation the bunder reverberated with prolonged cheers of the vast assemblage, who thus manifested their exultation at the safe return of their spiritual Head, the band playing lively tunes to swell the rounds of cheers that greeted His Highness. After meeting many of those present, His Highness drove away in a motor car for his bungalow in Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, where an ovation on a grander scale awaited him. Here many hundreds of his followers had assembled to manifest their joy at His Highness's return and demonstrate how deep-felt and sincere was their loyalty and devotion to him. After receiving the homage of his followers, His Highness left for his bungalow at Malabar Hill.

## DARING ROBBERY IN BOMBAY.

### Pathan Outrage.

A VERY sensational robbery, remarkable for its impudent daring, was perpetrated in Bombay yesterday morning by a gang of Pathans. It appears that yesterday morning at about 2 o'clock three Pathans went to a house in Muzavar Pakhadi at Mazagon in which rich Marwari shroffs reside. The Pathans knocked at the door, but the inmates of the house, naturally growing suspicions that one should call upon them at that unseasonable hour of the night, first wanted to be informed of the names of the visitors. The Pathans did not think it prudent to give the desired information, but said they were friends and that the inmates of the house need have no apprehensions, as they intended paying them only a friendly visit. The Marwaris naturally refused to swallow open-mouthed that piece of fiction, but one of them opened the door a little to peep out to know who the visitors were, when one of the Pathans assaulted him with a knife, the other Pathans at the same time pouncing upon the rest of the inmates, seriously wounding and over-powering them. The robbers then took away valuables of from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 4,000 and made off with the booty without, it seems, rousing the neighbourhood. Two of the Marwaris were seriously injured and had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment. The names of the Marwaris whose shop was raided are Chamna Dhana, Ludha Hira and Kastoorchand Goolabchand. Superintendent Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department, is actively engaged in tracing the whereabouts of the Pathan culprits.

## CHURCH MUSIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent in this morning's paper who calls the music in the Cathedral at the early service on Christmas-day operatic and inappropriate for the Protestant Church seems to forget that these musical services are written by musicians for the Church of England.

We must have a censor of Church Music as well as a Lord Chamberlain if some services are to be approved and others condemned. Organists cannot be expected to discriminate or Bishops to disapprove what we call sacred music: so much depends on our education.

I remember when I first heard Rossini's 'Stabat Mater," having been brought up on Handel and Mendelssohn, thinking it very operatic, yet once, when I was staying in Edinborough. I started playing a Handel chorus one Sunday morning. My aunt stopped me, and asked me "play something sacred" on account of the servants. My retort was that you couldn't very well find anything more sacred than the "Messiah." "I know," she said, "but it doesn't *sound* sacred."—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF CHURCH MUSIC.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

1ST SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS, 29TH DEC. 1907.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F
9-30 a. m.—Litany.
Hymns—73, 57 and 324.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Woodward in A.
Hymns—289, 72, and 283.
Collections for Church Expenses

Daily—Matins at 8-15 a. m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m
Daily—Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a m—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—428, 57 and 690.
10 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns—57, 57 and 165.
3-30 p m—Sunday School
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—454, 88 and 43.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—Wednesday—The Feat of the Circumcision.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a m.—Holy Communion.
9-15 a.m.—Matins and Address.
5-30 pm.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon with Carols.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH MAZAGON.

6-30 a m—Holy Eucharist
7-15 a m—Matins and Litany
8 a m—Holy Eucharist—Choral
6-30 p. m.—Evensong—Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe, Alms for the Schools.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a m.—Matins and Litany.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a m—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.
3 p.m.—Children's Service
6-30 p.m—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Offertories for the Church Magazine Fund

BAPTIST CHURCH, DELISLE ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
8 a m and 6-30 p m—Sunday Services—Preacher, Rev J O'Brien.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.

Prince's Dock.
Daily, 5-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays,
11 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p m—Evensong and Sermon.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Wadsby Road.

8-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church).
6-30 p m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Orighton.
Hymns—81, 147 and 477.
Psalm—90.

## THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

### Message from the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 27.

The Mahomedan Education Conference was opened yesterday morning, about one thousand delegates being present. Among the visitors were the Hon. Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner of Sind, the son of the Mir of Khairpur, the Vazir of Khairpur, Mr. Mules, Collector of Karachi. The Vazir of Khairpur, Chairman of the Reception Committee, having welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Mir of Khairpur, who is the general host of the Conference Delegates. Shams-ul-Ellama Moulvi Sayad Altaf Hussain Halli was elected President.

The secretary then read the following message from the Governor of Bombay:—"I cordially wish success to the Conference. The improvement of the education to the Mahomedans of India cannot be overrated. I trust your proceedings will give practical help to this great cause."

The message was received with great applause and it was resolved to send the following reply: "We Indian Mahomedans, representing all the Provinces, assembled in this Conference, beg most respectfully to offer our humble and sincere thanks to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the most sympathetic and gracious message which his Excellency is pleased to convey to us and which is certain to inspire us with real zeal and enthusiasm and is sure to contribute to the success of our cause. We all beg to offer your Excellency our sincere greetings for the season and earnestly pray for long life and happiness of his Imperial Majesty."

COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Mr. Younghusband welcomed the Conference on behalf of both the administration and the entire community of Sind and expressed a hope that their deliberations would be fruitful of practical results, to the good of Sind Mahomedans, who are a backward community on point of education. He deplored the loss of Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan who had identified himself most prominently with the question of improving the intellectual advancement of the Mahomedans of Sind. He also mourned the loss of Mohsinul-Mulk whom he called a great pillar of Mahomedan education. He considered that the Mahomedans of Sind were educationally, on the whole, a more than ordinarily backward community. Unlike other parts of India, they had not even shown a preference for Oriental literature. He was afraid that as a class they were comparatively speaking illiterate, and, what was more, uneducated. In fact generally speaking there was a lamentable absence amongst them of what he would call corporate civil life. Again, as a class they held themselves aloof from public affairs and even among themselves they could not combine to prosecute those objects which were to their own advantage. This apathetic spirit had always been in the way of their own enlightened leaders in effecting desired reforms. He hoped he had not overdrawn the picture and he appealed to his Sind friends to say whether he had done so. At all events he was sure it would be admitted that he had done it in no unkindly spirit.

His object was to show the immense magnitude of the task before them. Looking from the narrowest point of administration, they required enormous development of education among Mahomedans before it would be possible employ them to the extent to which they could employ them in public service. He knew of no type of more capable men than Mahomedans and he was thankful and proud to say that they could point to specimens of such men in Sind. But how few they were he need hardly to say. When he had had occasion to make an appointment to a vacancy in the public service in Sind he had always preferred to appoint a Mahomedan, provided always that other things were equal.

It was extraordinary what a number of persons seemed to think that the mere fact of their being Mahomedans gave them a sort of divine right to claim a preference over their superiors. When it was a question of choosing between a capable Hindu and an incapable Mahomedan he must say that he gave preference to the former. It would be otherwise not only unjust to better men, but it would be absolutely fatal to the working of the administration. It was a fact, and for many reasons it was to be regretted, that the great majority of appointments in the public service in Sind were at present time monopolised by a numerically small class. This was to be regretted for many reasons, but he hastened to say it was a state of things which was creditable to the Amils themselves, who had fairly won all the advantages they possessed on their merits. They were a class for whom he had the highest admiration and among whom he numbered many excellent friends. Mr. Younghusbnnd then proceeded to describe the present state of Mahomedan Education in Sind, and to state how far Government were ready to lend a helping hand to the cause of that education. He trusted that there would be no serious financial difficulty so far as the Government were concerned, but it must never be forgotten that in such matters Government could do no more than help those who could help themselves and the first essential was to arouse a spirit of enthusiasm among their people and to keep it alive.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The president delivering his presidential address in Urdu, deplored the present backward condition of Indian Mahomedans in general and of Sind Mahomedans in particular. He traced the history of Sind Mahomedans from the earliest times. According to the old Arabic books, Sind attained the highest pinnacle of civilization in the first century of the Mahomedan era. Its reputation for learning was such as had not been equalled even during the five centuries of Mogul and Pathan rule in this country. But now the condition of Mahomedan education in Sind was most deplorable.

The late Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan had prepared a memorandum giving a concrete idea of the state of education among Sind Mahomedans and showed that out of a population of thirty-two lakhs in Sind, twenty-four lakhs were Mahomedans. In 1843, when Sind came under in rule of the East India Company all jagirdar were Mahomedans; now their number had decreased by twenty-five per cent. Among the educated and professional men in Sind the ratio between Hindus and Mahomedans stood as follows:—Graduates: 200 Hindus, 10 Mahomedans; doctors: 200 Hindus, one Mahomedan; pleaders and barristers: 200 Hindus and 20 Mahomedans. It was a matter of regret that the Mahomedans in Sind had neglected not only Western, but also Oriental education. Again, in public service they had lost the ground a great deal. Out of twenty judges there was only one Mahomedan, and out of 72 muktyarkar there were 12 Mahomedans. The President wounded up his speech by making an eloquent appeal to the Mahomedans of India to rouse from their long sleep and take their proper place in the administration of the country.

On the conclusion of the presidential address the secretary announced that offers were made for founding ten scholarships: four from the trustees of the Aligarh College, four from the Mir of Khairpur and two from the Vazirs of Khairpur. Two of the scholarships would bear the name of the Governor of Bombay and four that of the Commissioner of Sind. The announcement was received with acclamation.

A NEW CESS.

Mr. Mules, Collector of Karachi, and Mr. Wright, Educational Inspector in Sind, then addressed the Conference, the former in Sindhi and the latter in English. They both welcomed the efforts of the Conference to rouse a new spirit among Sind Mahomedans. A resolution was then moved affirming that, in view of the very urgent necessity of obtaining money to promote the education of Mahomedans of Sind, Government be requsted to levy an additional cess of three pies in the rupee to be called the Educational Cess, from the Mahomedan zamindars of Sind, to be exclusively used for the education of Mahomedans.

The resolution was carried.

Other resolutions passed related to the appointment of a committee to collect funds and draw up scheme for the establishment of an orphanage in Sind for Mahomedan boys, and to the necessity of appointing Mahomedans as Persian teachers in schools and colleges. Resolutions were also passed putting on record the sense of the loss sustained by the Conference by the deaths of Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk, Sirdar Mahomed Yakub Khan, and Sir John Strachey.

The Conference then adjourned.

ART EXHIBITION.

In the evening Mrs. Younghusband opened the Female Arts Exhibition in the presence of a large company of ladies and gentlemen. Purdah arrangements were made for the accommodation of purdah ladies. The Exhibition, which is the third of its kind held in connection with the Mahomedan Educational Conference, was pronounced to be a great success considering the short time in which all arrangements had to be made by a small committee of European and ladian ladies, with Mrs. Vines and Miss Framroze Panthaki as secretaries, and Mr. Mahomed (alias Mahomed Dawood) as joint secretary. Great assistance was rendered to the secretaries by Mrs. Framroze and Mrs. Jehangir Panthaki, Mrs. N. J. Sethna, and Miss Faizi in the work of arranging about five thousand exhibits that has been received from the different parts of the country.

The exhibits represented embroidery, drawn thread and point lace work and paintings done entirely by Indian and European ladies. Their Highnesses the Begums of Bhopal and Janjira, as well as the Jam of Nawanagar, had sent nice collections of embroidery work, which were much admired by the visitors. The drawn-thread work was chiefly done by the women of Sind, while the exhibits in the fine arts section were contributed by European and Parsi ladies.

## INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

TIL IN THE U. P.

Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under "til" sown unmixed in the United Provinces has represented some 6·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

Agra.—Speaking generally the autumn rains set in at the end of the third week of July and stopped at close of August. The season for sowing "til" was, however, favourable and a somewhat larger area than last year was placed under this crop. The total area sown unmixed amounts this year to 329,811 acres compared with 309,239 acres returned last year showing an increase of about 7 per cent. Of the total area, 285,365 acres are comprised in Mirzapur and in the four districts, of Bundelkhand—tracts in which the effects of the early cessation of the rains were disastrous

Outturn.—In consequence of the prolonged drought the til crop either dried up or gave a very poor outturn. The yield in Bundelkhand has been put at about 20 per cent. of the normal and slightly better elsewhere. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 25 per cent. of the normal compared with 95 per cent. last year. The total outturn of til sown unmixed is estimated at 9,000 tons compared with 36,200 tons last year. The area and outturn of til sown in combination with other crops is roughly estimated at 900,000 acres and 30,000 tons respectively. A large portion of this yield is however retained for home consumption.

WHEAT IN THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Taking the average of the five years ending 1905-06, the area under wheat in this Province represented some 3·5 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this Province in the same period averaged (a) 38·7 and (b) 27·1 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 31 per cent.

The total area placed under wheat crop up to the end of November 1907 is estimated to be 854,831 acres (irrigated 264,737 acres and unirrigated 590,094 acres), and shows the large decrease of 291,569 acres as compared with 1,146,400 acres (irrigated 276,600 acres and unirrigated 869,800 acres) finally returned last year. The decrease is almost entirely upon the unirrigated areas, is spread over all the districts, and is due to general drought during September and October and to the failure of hill torrents in Dera Ismail Khan, causes which greatly retarded the sowings on unirrigated lands.

If, however, winter rains fall before the middle of January next considerable further sowings may be expected to be made on unirrigated lands.

The condition of the standing crop is fair on irrigated lands, except in Kohat, and generally poor on unirrigated areas but ultimate success depends on the Winter rains.

The sowings of the wheat crop were begun on the following dates, and these have been reported to be normal in all the districts except Kohat, where they were slightly early.

## ARRIVALS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 13TH DECEMBER.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular," Commander W. B. Palmer, R.N.R. which arrived in harbour yesterday evening with the English Mails of the 13th December, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Potts, Mrs T H | Boyd, Mrs |
| Haig, Mrs P B and infant | Minnit, Mr J A |
| Fellows, Mr, Mrs and child | Eshelby, Mr A D |
| Afour, Miss V | Pilcher, Major Genl F D |
| Hart, Mr | Scott, Mr J D |
| Whiteway, Mr E (Jnr) | Gale, Miss |
| Sloan, Miss P W | Lanyon, Mrs |
| Willing, Mr | Thomson, Mr G F |

FROM MARSEILLES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Huggins, Mr C G D | Wild, Mr A C Mrs and Inft |
| Vallance, Mr J E | Ingham, Mr W T |
| Gusuf, Mr M | Gordon, Lt J G B |
| Campbell, Lt W | Ackland, Mr L G W |
| Jones, Mr N J | Burt, Mr H P |
| Oliver, Mr G T W | Collins, Mr E W |
| Carwine, Mr G | Marsden, Lt Col J C |
| Hales, Major H W | Fairbairn, Mr C |
| Wilder, Mr G and Mrs | Chase, Mr J H |
| Brown, Capt F | Stewart, Capt I M |
| Westhead, Mr H E | Aga Khan, H H Sir |
| White, Miss | Peel, Mr and Mrs |
| Warner, Miss | Beaumont, Mrs |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Hamilton, Sir D M and Lady | Long, Mr A W C<br>Shaw, Mr W S |
| Moylan, Mr W M and Mrs | |

FROM GIBRALTAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sulivan, Miss L W | Wahl, Mr B W |

FOR KARACHI.—McIver, Mr C D

FOR CALCUTTA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Forbes, Mrs G | Farquharson, Mrs R T |

## HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, Captain Palmer, will sail to-day for Aden, &c., with the English mail of the 28th December, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Gordon, Capt E | Kearsey, Capt A |
| Cowie, Mr C F | Bance, Mr A W |
| Gye, Mr | DeLoffre, Dr S M |
| Albani, Madame | DeLoffre, Mrs |
| Maggy, Miss | Sumpster, Mr |
| Green, Mr W M | King, Mr A W |
| Wood, Mr Haydn | Bell, Mr J R |
| Gibbons, Mr C H | Woodley, Rev E |
| Collins, Capt the Hon R H | Hudson, Mr H M R |
| Heseltine, Mrs, and child | Mackarness, Mr and Mrs |
| Kattujee, Mr J L | Fitzwilliam, Mr C L |
| Gokalchand, Mr | Armstrong Smith, Dr |
| Seth, Mr J D | Wayman, Mr A H |
| Shearman, Major C | Nowrojee Bomanjee, Mr |
| Erskine, Mr C F | Bishop, Miss |
| Shortland, Mr C V | Leonard, Capt W H |
| Shortland, Mrs | Kirkness, Mr L H |
| Hazlehurst, Capt G W | Watt, Mr H K |
| Weir, Col T S | Loston, Mr T B |
| Weir, Miss | Williams, Rev S C |
| Bekkey, Mr | Williams, Mrs |
| Mrovey, Mr | Shurgeon, Mr C E |

MRS. CORNWALLIS WEST (Lady Randolph Churchill), in opening a book-show, said: "I often feel inclined to compare a bookshop with a big millinery establishment. You go in intending to purchase a motor-veil, and you come out having ordered a Court train. The same snare besets you in the bookshop. You make up your mind to buy 'Forty-one Years in India' and you get 'Three Weeks.' There is no doubt you must be very firm with book-sellers—nearly as firm as with publishers. They may be maligned, but they certainly are a necessity, and authors can no more obtain a public without them than Suffragists an audience without a Cabinet Minister."

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts o. honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depts., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DECEMBER 27.

The fresh disturbance which gave rain in the Persian Gulf region and at Ispahan yesterday has again given rain in Jask and Bobat and is now passing eastward through Baluchistan. Under its influence the skies have become heavily overcast in Baluchistan and Kashmir. Cloud has spread eastward into Rajputana and East Punjab.

In Burma the skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal and the temperature has continued to rise and is now normal.

In the north-east of India, including Orissa, no cloud is reported. The air is drier than usual at most stations while the temperature is approximately normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces the skies are clear, humidity is in moderate to large defect and the temperature has again fallen in the United Provinces and is in defect at most stations, but in the rest of the Division it is normal.

In the north-west of India, the skies have become heavily overcast in Kashmir and Baluchistan and light to moderate cloud has spread over the plains in the north-west of India except over Gujarat and East Rajputana. The moisture in the air is considerably less than the average except in Lower Sind and the depression has been preceded by a general rise in the temperature which is in excess in Baluchistan and normal elsewhere.

In the Peninsula the skies are generally free from cloud humidity is normal or in defect and the departures from the normal of the temperature is not large.

Forecast.—*Light* precipitation is possible in the extreme north of India and Baluchistan.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 26TH DECEMBER.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Cawnpore.—Drought still continues. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Crop accounts unfavourable.

Broach.—Unusually cool. Cotton picking partially begun at Pale side. Cotton crop making good progress at Broach side.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening and continue to show more improvement. Cotton healthy.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton crop prospects improving.

Bhavnagar.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop accounts less favourable.

Sholapure.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cotton plants in flower. Fine weather doing good to wheat. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Bellary.—Bright no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 27th December was 29·996. The hight of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 10ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deh. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings givin above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27th DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 27th December 1907, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

Punjab.—Skies are clear at Delhi and Sirsa and lightly or moderately clouded in other places. The moisture in the air has been in defect of normal throughout district. Wind was south-westerly at Delhi and south-easterly at Sirsa while calm was registered elsewhere. The day temperature varied but slightly from normal while at night, temperature was 2° to 13° below normal.

United Provinces.—Skies are cloudless and humidity is in defect of normal. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Maximum temperature was fairly normal at Mainpuri, 1° to 2° cooler at Agra and Allahabad and 1° warmer at Jhansi and Cawnpore. Night temperature was 1° to 10° cooler than usual throughout the district.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in Rajputana and lightly or moderately clouded in Sind. Winds were blowing from north-westerly direction at Jacobabad and from north easterly direction at Karachi and Jaipur. Ajmer recorded calm. Maximum temperature was 1° to 3° in excess of normal while the minimum temperature was about normal at Ajmer, 2° warmer at Jacobabad and 3° cooler at Karachi and Jaipur. The air is damper than usual at Karachi and considerably drier in Rajputana and at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are free from cloud and the quantity of moisture in the air has been in slight excess of normal at Bhuj and Surat and in slight to moderate defect at the remaining stations. Winds are north-westerly at Bhuj and Dwarka while calms and easterly or north-easterly winds prevail elsewhere. Day temperature was approximately normal and the night temperature was generally in defect of normal throughout the district.

Central Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the amount of moisture in the air has been nearly equal to normal at Raipur and in moderate to considerable defect elsewhere. Winds are blowing from north-westerly direction at Raipur, Chanda and Nagpur while calms and north-easterly or south-easterly breezes prevail elsewhere. Night temperature was 5° to 7° cooler than usual at Raipur and Nagpur but elsewhere temperatures both during day and night were approximately normal.

Konkan.—Skies are clear and humidity has been in slight excess or defect of normal. Winds are blowing from easterly or north-easterly direction at Bombay, Mormugao and Karwar while calm was recorded at Ratnagiri. Day temperature had been 5° higher than usual at Ratnagiri but apart from this temperatures both during day and night were approximately normal.

Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear and humidity has been in excess of normal at Belgaum and generally in defect in other places. Calms and easterly or south-easterly winds prevail generally. The variations of both maximum and minimum were generally small except at Poona and Belgaum where the night temperature was 4° to 5° cooler and at Bijapur where it was 4° warmer.

General Remarks.—Weather is fine and settled in all districts except in the Punjab where it is in a slightly unsettled condition.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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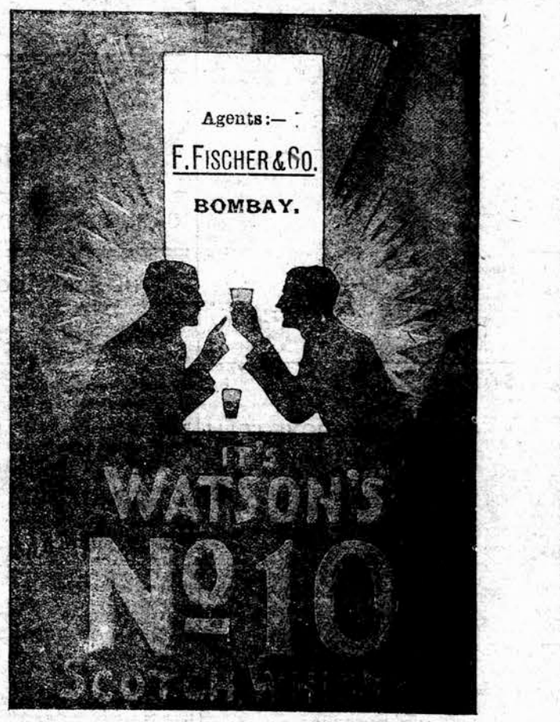


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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, 1907.


## THE SURAT CONGRESS.

WE do not know that the uproarious scenes at Surat were altogether unanticipated. From the time it became apparent that the two parties could not agree in the choice of a President it must have been fully realised that a satisfactory Session either at Nagpur or at Surat was an impossibility. Moderatist leaders cannot but have foreseen that the Extremists, baulked of their desire to dominate the proceedings of this year's Congress, would resort to unconstitutional means of making themselves felt; and they would have acted wisely in, for once, abandoning the Session. But Thursday's fiasco should not, and probably will not, prove to have been in vain. Reflection must serve to reveal to loyal, law-abiding, Indians that there is no real occasion for the annual meeting, where, after all, there is no conference, no interchange of ideas as to the wants and aspirations of the people, no practical suggestions such as would strengthen the hands of Government in their administration, or help them to ameliorate the condition of the people; where there is nothing—and never has been anything—but a lot of set speeches devoid of thought and originality and of everything but words and sound; and where there has not even been freedom of speech. The very inaugural address of the President has been overhauled and censored by his colleagues. Why continue it? Has not the time clearly come for all self-respecting citizens to wash their hands of it and leave it to noisy and unprincipled demagogues, whose main objects seem to be to lower it in the eyes of all right-thinking men and to reduce it to a means of disseminating unrest and sedition? If the Congress was intended ever to be a means of eliciting and representing the true feeling of the country on political questions, there should, first of all, have been freedom of speech, and it should have been made possible for every shade of opinion to find expression during the annual sittings. Looked at in the light of an advisory body, the Congress is, and has been for some time past, absolutely valueless. Its most loquacious members have risen from their seats and poured forth columns of vapid platitudes whilst the representatives of districts which conceivably had quite legitimate grievances to ventilate and reasonable requests to make, perforce remained silent. As a deliberative body it has as signally failed—for an inner circle of prominent members has decided what subjects shall be discussed and what delegates shall speak to them. In the present instance the Moderatists were in the majority and determined to leave the Extremists out in the cold. It should have been left to the majority of duly appointed delegates to decide who should preside over the Session and every duly appointed delegate should have had an equal right of giving utterance to the views of the people who sent him there.

That is, of course, if the Congress really and truly aims at serving the purpose for which it was ostensibly instituted, now almost a quarter of a century ago. The inauguration of the Advisory Councils will render the operations of the Congress absolutely unnecessary—that is, even assuming they were legitimate—and, if the annual gathering is to be continued, it may well be left to the Extremists to carry it on as they will. Their blood will be upon their own heads. Let it be remembered that the stated object for which the Congress was organized was to afford a means for "the educated classes of India, of all races, religious and provinces, to meet together and discuss their political wants." That object has never been fulfilled, nor has it been kept in sight. There has never been any open discussion; there has never been any attempt at deliberation. Speeches have been delivered and cut and dried resolutions prepared by the wire-pullers, have been unanimously passed, and we doubt if the Congress leaders can point to one single result of their speeches and resolutions which have been of value to the country, the people, or the administration. Year by year the Assembly has degenerated, until to-day it has brought general contempt upon itself and the time for rational intellectual men—who have hitherto taken a more or less active part in its operations—has come to sever connection with it. Its utter collapse will certainly follow; for the Extremists will never support an organisation of the kind by themselves, and deprived of the sobering influences of the Moderatists, will quickly bring calamity upon themselves when we shall be free of an organisation which, though probably well-intentioned in its inception, has lamentably failed to achieve the objects for which it was designed and has, in less than a quarter of a century, brought upon itself contempt and derision. The Rajah Prithwipal Singh said the other day: "the old method of the Congress is the only way to attain our ideals." But the old method will no longer be regarded as satisfactory. The Extremists claims to be obtaining converts, and they have laid it down that the Congress shall now take up only such work as it can accomplish itself without petitioning Government. The time has come for a public disavowal of the Congress and all its ways by every man who wishes to remain entitled to credit for loyalty, and for wisdom.

One of the most painful incidents of Wednesday's proceedings was the presumptuous part played in it by an English journalist, sent out here to investigate "unrest." It is the duty of a reporter to write an impartial account of what he sees—not to take part in it. What would be thought of a gallery-man, who, during a scene in the House of Commons, came down from his desk and presumed to relieve the Speaker or to make a speech while the Premier took a rest? That is pretty much what Mr. Nevinson offered to do at Surat. We can only regret that a member of an honourable profession so far forgot himself and what was due from him. However, to the credit of the Congress leaders be it spoken, they did not openly resent his intrusion and no attempt was made to eject him. It would appear, however, that he had formed but a low estimate of both the Congress and its leaders, or he would never have essayed to teach those leaders their business. That they did know it, and that they fully realised the arrival of a critical point in the history of the organisation, may be gathered from the speech of the President, which we published yesterday. "It has been said" he observed, "that there is a hopeless division in our ranks and that we have now come to the parting of ways. It has been said that we are divided into two parties—those who place their faith in constitutional methods and those who have lost all faith in them, and that it is impossible for the two parties any longer to act together. Now, in a vast organisation like the Indian Congress, which embraces every section of the community, differences of opinion must be inevitable; though they cannot be allowed to reach a point which would paralyze our action. We must not forget that the National Congress is definitely committed only to constitutional methods of agitation to which it is fast moored, and if the new party does not approve of such methods and cannot work harmoniously with the old, everybody must admit it has no place within the pale of the Congress. Secession therefore is the only course open to it. But I most fervently hope and trust that nothing of the kind will happen: for are we not all soldiers fighting in the same cause and under the same flag, marching together to the golden trumpet notes sounded by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji last year for the great battle of Swaraj? Are we not all inspired with the same ideas, the same thoughts, the same desires and the same aspirations? The Congress exists to draw us together and not to divide us." It was a cry of despair. It was no use urging the delegates to sink their feelings and unite in constitutional agitation. The Extremists went to Surat to destroy the Moderatists as well as to break up their meeting. The more manly course would have been openly to secede and to organise a gathering of their own. Dr. Ghose's speech, as will be seen, is as little moderate as a Constitutionalist's speech might be. Indeed, in our view, it is sufficiently extreme to suit all but the most irresponsible Extremist. If it is not time for the Moderatists to declare themselves on the side of the Government, as was suggested the other day, we repeat that it is time they should either sever their connection with the Congress or, if they must meet and speak, that they should reorganise, call themselves by a new name and proceed on more strictly constitutional lines, leaving the Extremists to carry on their own plan of campaign in their own way and at their own risk.

### HAVELOCK IN BOMBAY.

A few weeks ago, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the heroic death at Lucknow of Sir Henry Havelock, we referred to the general career of that gallant soldier who served in different parts of the country—in Burma, in Afghanistan, in the Punjab. He served also in Bombay for some years, and as this is not generally known, we intend to touch on this point briefly to-day. Havelock, though he joined the Bengal Army in 1823, had many ties with our Presidency. His eldest brother William had proceeded to Bombay two years previously with his regiment. He was a very brave officer and had distinguished himself at Waterloo before he came to India, where he met with a heroic death at Ramnugger in the Sikh War of 1848. Henry loved him extremely and wrote a memoir of him for Dr. Buist, the leading journalist of our city, which was published in his short-lived "Annals of the year" in Bombay. His nephew, William's son, entered the Bombay Civil Service. One of his sons, Joshua, so called after his father-in-law Joshua Marshman, the well-known pioneer missionary of Serampore, entered the Bombay Army and served long and meritoriously in it. It was natural therefore that Henry Havelock should desire to be in Bombay and serve here. That desire was fulfilled late in life, when he was 51, towards the end of 1846. Promotion came to him very slowly, and at 51 he was still a Major. Lord Hardinge had recommended him to the Horse Guards at Home for the post of Deputy Adjutant General of the Queen's troops at Bombay, and the Duke of Wellington appointed him to it as a token of acknowledgment of his services during the Sikh War, where with Lord Gough he fought in three of the severest battles in India. Havelock came to Bombay from Calcutta in January 1847 in the same ship which brought also our new Governor George Clark, a distinguished Political Officer whom he had known and admired during the Afghan Campaign. Of his service in Bombay, Dr. Clerk Marshman, his biographer and brother-in-law, writes thus: "On his arrival Havelock assumed the duties of his office, which he continued to discharge for nearly three years with a degree of punctuality and promptitude seldom exceeded. Nothing could be more effective than the mode in which the business of the office was conducted. He was as exact in the performance of his duties at the desk as he had been in the field, and never allowed any arrears to accumulate." His health was far from good all the while and he was ordered several times by the doctors to go to England which he had not seen for twenty-six years since he first came out. He put off following medical advice till he was prostrated by a dangerous attack of illness in September 1849, whereupon he most reluctantly resolved upon to recruit his health at home in the following month. In Bombay, he said, "he could act for himself and live as a Christian ought to do," which was not quite possible when he was on active service for the six preceding years, roughing it in Afghanistan and the Punjab. His biographer says he lived here in Bombay "a life of extreme, perhaps also of imprudent, abstemiousness, as well as of incessant official toil." He was poor and encumbered with a large family. We get a glimpse of his life in Bombay from one his letters. "I have backed out of every expense that can be spared," he writes from here in September 1847. "I see no company, and never dine even with a secretary, with no one, in short, but the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor. But my unavoidable expenses are heavy. Horses, uniform, houses at three several places, and long tours eat up money awfully; and then supervene education bills and the allowance to my ensign of foot." A little earlier he writes more explicitly but almost in despair at not finding the means of going home as recommended by the doctors. "But as for the means of going, difficulties accumulate around me every day. I shall not be out of the hands of the Simla Jews (the Bank at Simla) before February next. The expense of living and marching here, though conducted with the utmost economy, are necessarily heavy; and Harry and Joshua (his sons) have to be provided for and educated. Moreover, I lost, by accidental rupture of the intestines, in fourteen hours, my ever to be lamented horse 'Magician' for whom I gave Rs. 1,400 last year on the banks of the Sutledge, and his place has to be supplied, where I know not. So that if there were not an overruling Providence to untie knots, it would be Macbeth's case. There is no flying hence nor tarrying here."

So Havelock's time in Bombay was not quite easy. But at last he could not tarry here any longer and fled hence, his circumstances having grown easier. In September 1848 he writes with great joy that "I have had the satisfaction of paying the Simla Bank its last instalment, and am panting for the luxury of feeling that I do not owe a sixpence in India, and if life be spared me, this shall, by God's blessing, be achieved." In March 1848 George Clerk resigned the Governorship of Bombay and the community of this city presented him with a parting address in the Town Hall. Havelock as the person who knew the retiring Governor best supplied the Chief Justice of the day, Sir Erskine Perry, with notes for his speech on the occasion of moving the address, but he was called upon unexpectedly to second Sir Erskine's motion at the meeting. This was a novel situation for a shy soldier like Havelock, who, as he said, had "never before addressed a more formidable body than the soldiers of the old 13th or the guests at the mess-table." But he "had been seduced, into making a speech and that too in a crowded Town Hall," and acquitted himself well of the task. His speech was very appropriate and loudly cheered. One sentence is all that we can quote from the proceedings of that Town Hall meeting in Bombay of March 1848. "If it were possible," said Havelock, "to recall the defenders of Jellalabad (for the sake of India, would it wise!), or if I could summon round this table my surviving comrades of Jellalabad, by acclamation they would corroborate that which I now tell you, that in moments such as I have endeavoured to describe the hopes and expectations of that garrison of succour from beyond the Sutledge were mainly built on the energy, perseverance, and address of him who is known to you, gentlemen, and admired by you, as the Governor of Bombay, but who was best known to that garrison, as he will be probably best known in history, by the title of George Clerk of Umbala." Clerk came back as Governor twelve years later as Sir George, K.C.B., and added to his laurels. Havelock came back sooner after leaving Bombay in October 1849 and remained here another term from December 1851 to May 1854, when he left for Simla as Quarter Master General for the Queen's troops in India, a highly coveted post which fortune, that thenceforward had begun to smile on him during the three years of his life, had got for him from the authorities at home.

### VETERINARY WORK IN BOMBAY.

THERE has been much done in the way of improvement in the past year in the Veterinary College at Parel and also in the hospital which lies close by and furnishes students with practical experience in their work, and from the general tone of the report it would seem that many further improvements are contemplated. There is, of course, the new block of buildings for the College nearing completion, but even these do not satisfy the authorities and many important additions to the facilities for teaching are foreshadowed. The year opened with eighty-nine students on the rolls and there were forty-nine entries against twenty-seven students who left the College, of whom twelve left after passing the Diploma Examination. The sources from which the students come are interesting. The greater number naturally come from Bombay, the number totalling 54, while 24 come from Mysore, eight from Travancore and four from the Madras Presidency. It would be interesting to know why veterinary science attracts so many youths in Southern India. To some extent possibly it is accounted for by the attitude of the Mysore State, for out of the 83 students who presented themselves for admission, of whom 49 joined the College, seventeen were Matriculates and of these eight were Mysore State scholars. That the profession is one which offers inducements to youths is shown by the records of those who passed the Diploma Examination in December last. Of these, sixteen in all, six are employed by the District Local Boards on temporary Rinderpest inoculation duty, one has been placed in charge of the District Veterinary Dispensary, Panch Mahals, which has been opened during this year, two have been appointed as Assistant Veterinary Officers at the College, one is employed in the Janjira State and two have become private practitioners while one student, who graduated in December 1905, obtained an appointment as Veterinary Inspector in Penang, while another student of last year has gone to Negri Sembilan in the Malay States to take up a post worth from £130 to £200 year. We have already referred to improvements which are contemplated at the College. Without mentioning these in detail it may be said that they all tend towards added efficiency, and it is gratifying that each year sees a higher class of student, more capable of benefiting himself and the country by his studies, than was the case some years ago. The report also refers to improvements carried out in the hospital near by and in referring to them Major Joslen pays a tribute to the energy of Mr. Director, the Secretary for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who has secured them and so made the hospital not only more attractive but, what is more important, more healthy.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR SIR GEORGE CLARKE, with Lady Clarke, and Captain Greig, Military Secretary, visited the Mahim Fair yesterday and were conducted to the Durga of Magdoom Saheb, the Mahomedan Pir, in whose honour the fair is held annually. Sayed Sirdar Ali Khan received Their Excellencies and related the account connected with the Pir Saheb. After seeing everything of interest and partaking of refreshments Their Excellencies left amidst cheers.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made whereby coal and other goods traffic from the Eastern Bengal State Railway as far as Belgatta will be carried by the East India Railway staff. The result of this is to put an end to the block in this class of traffic which has been caused by the E. B. S. Railway strike.

## ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

### LORD CURZON.

### The All-Red Route.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

THERE has been a copious flow of political oratory this week, but most of it has been more tedious than a twice-told tale (would that our politicians did not repeat their arguments more than twice!), and it is refreshing to turn to such an exhilarating address as that given on Tuesday by Lord Curzon as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute on "The True Imperialism." At the outset Lord Curzon made an eloquent and proper tribute to the "genius loci". The citizens of Birmingham had, he said, nourished in their midst and had again and again sent out on his public mission the greatest Imperial statesman of this generation—the man of whom, whether they agreed or disagreed with his particular views, it would be stark prejudice to deny that he was animated by a noble devotion to his country and an impassioned belief in its destinies. At a time when other places and districts had fallen away, they had stood fast to their convictions, as he doubted not that when the opportunity offered they would do again. Where, then, could he better come than to Birmingham to attempt an analysis and demonstration of the faith that he believed to be equally in them and in him? From what platform so suitable as that Town-hall, which was almost the central altar of the British democracy, should he address his countrymen in the endeavour to show them what it was that Empire meant, in what sense it was vital to them, why it ought to be deep in their hearts and fervent, though never boastful, on their tongue? Lord Curzon's greatest enemy would not accuse him of want of magnanimity, but one cannot help feeling a little sorry for the eminent statesman whose fame is lost in the recent change of his patronymic. Lord Curzon repudiated the notion that Imperialism and Militarism are synonymous. He confessed that to accuse us in the country of militarism, when it was with the utmost difficulty that we obtained recruits for our exceedingly limited Army, when the soldier's uniform, instead of being regarded as it ought to be, as a source of pride, seemed generally to be treated as if it were something to be ashamed of and hidden away, when we were so absurdly backward in military organization that every fresh War Minister sought to distinguish himself by inventing a new military system (which commonly passed into oblivion along with its author), etc. During his stay in Birmingham Lord Curzon paid a visit to Mr. Chamberlain. Many would be glad to learn that Mr. Chamberlain had converted him to Tariff Reform. He is, however, still sitting on the fence.

### THE GUARDS' CASE.

In accordance with general expectation the Army Council have decided on all points against Lieutenant Woods, and that young gentleman's career as an officer of the army is over almost before it has commenced. The Council begins by saying that they find that Lieutenant Woods is inefficient as a regimental officer, and that his retention in the service is not in the interest of the Army, and this they follow up by a condemnation of his former C. O.—Colonel Gordon-Gilmour—for not having averted the trouble by making a more searching inquiry and reporting more thoroughly on the qualifications of Lieutenant Woods "for his regimental duties, particularly as regards his power of commanding men." But if the army, as seems to be clear, was an unsuitable profession for this otherwise excellent young man, why was it not discovered before he joined the Guards? One would have thought that if his father, himself at the time the commandant of one of our best Yeomanry Corps, was unaware of the fact, if it be a fact that his son was not cut out for military life, this might have been discovered at Sandhurst. Those hot-headed sympathisers with Lieutenant Woods who went about predicting drastic punishment for Lieutenant Woods' superiors in the Guards must be regretting their hasty judgment, for the Army Council find nothing more serious against Colonel Cavendish, Major Corkran and Major Gathorne Hardy than an "appearance of abruptness" in the form of their reports and some unnecessarily strong wording. While on the evidence, the Council seem to have arrived at the only conclusions possible. It is impossible not to sympathise with Mr. Woods, who, as I can testify from some personal acquaintance with him, is very keen in his studies and most anxious to get on. The inference from the evidence at the court of inquiry and the report of the Army Council will probably have been that he is a pug. I have failed to find anything puggish about him, but no doubt he would have done better in one of the scientific corps. "The evidence and the advice given them have led the Army Council," they tell us, "to the conclusion that any unpopularity that may have existed in the case of Lieutenant Woods was due, not, as was suggested by him, to his studious tastes or temperate habits, or to the fact that he did not gamble or take part in field sports, but to the circumstance that he had not the faculty of associating himself with the modes of thought and work of his brother officers. He was undoubtedly anxious to be active, but he appears to have failed to recognize the duty of identifying his life and career with the working and interests of the battalion as a whole rather than with what his individual tastes led him to prefer." All this may be true, but as the "Chronicle" not unfairly points out, there were, "to put it mildly," some of Lieutenant Woods' brother officers who seemed to regard his studious tastes without excessive favour. An apposite quotation from the present Governor of Bombay is made by the same journal in its comments on the case. "In the Army," says Sir George Clarke, "where the association of men is necessarily intimate, and their mutual dependence is essential, angularities and solecisms are peculiarly exasperating.... In nine cases out of ten it is found that the origin of the trouble is a want of tact—a lack of the art of being an officer—whether in the superior who has aggravated the bad qualities instead of coaxing the good ones in a subordinate, or a subordinate who has somehow provoked them and alienated their sympathies." The "Chronicle" adds:—We incline to think and the Army Council's Report does not remove the impression that in the present case there were faults on both sides. Lieutenant Woods may have made an unwise choice of a profession; but we are afraid that his superior officers hardly took much trouble to 'coax the good qualities' in their subordinate." We have not apparently heard the last of the case. Colonel Woods is circulating broadcast a verbatim report of Mr. Rufus Isaacs's speech. It seems certain that the matter will be discussed in Parliament.

### THE "ALL-RED ROUTE"

I see that in some recent telegrams from Canada Sir Wilfred Laurier's pet project, or shall I, in the words of a Canadian friend of my own, call it electioneering device, is now described as the "All-Red Line" not "All-Red Route." Is this because of the *mot pour rire*, "All-Red *Rot*," the authorship of which has been attributed perhaps quite gratuitously to Mr. Winston Churchill? Whoever is responsible, the jest is not appreciated by the Canadians, who, like most Colonials, are somewhat sensitive. But that is by the way. While the all-red scheme has so far failed to catch on in this country, Canada, where the idea was born and which will chiefly benefit if it comes to anything, is not unanimous, and at least one public body in the Dominion is already protesting against the outlay involved. Moreover, it turns out that Mr. Sifton, who is pushing the project in England, is not here, as many supposed, as the specially accredited representative of the Laurier Cabinet of which he was formerly a member. It appears, however, from the speech made by Sir W. Laurier to an Irish deputation who tried the other day to impress the Canadian Premier with the advantages of Blacksod Bay that Lord Strathcona is assisting in the formation of a company. This is the most definite statement on the subject yet made and further information will be awaited with interest. In the meantime the project has been criticised by two great authorities who may be biased but whose opinions cannot be ignored—I allude to Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and Sir Thomas Sutherland, Chairman of the P. and O. Company. The former in an interview at Montreal admitted, as we should all admit, that if mails are the principal consideration a Government subsidy would be unobjectionable, but from the commercial point of view the All-Red route is, he declares, an impossibility. In reply to a suggestion that a special class of travel might be created by a fast line, Sir T. Shaughnessy pointed out that this class is already catered for by the Canadian Pacific. This remark he followed up by a very interesting statement. The Cunard Line, he pointed out, have built the Lusitania and Mauretania in a spasm occasioned by a scare lest the American mercantile marine should wrest the supremacy from the British companies, but apart from constructing these two examples of an extreme type, the Cunard Line had not duplicated the Campania or Lucania, but had built slower vessels. Similarly the Hamburg-American Line had not duplicated the Deutschland, which had been taken off the New York route and placed on the Mediterranean route for tourists. The White Star Line were content with the Arabic, the Baltic, and the Cedric, which were not extremely speedy, but of great capacity. These companies, he said, were careful business concerns, which met business conditions as they arose, and they showed no disposition to build new vessels destined to reach the speed limits. And now for Sir T. Sutherland's criticism. He had himself, he is reported to have said, at the P. and O. meeting on Tuesday been applied to once or twice in connection with the All-Red project, but up to the present nobody had been willing apparently to meet the necessary expenditure. As he pointed out, to establish an express service to Australasia is no bagatelle, and he wants to know where the "gigantic resources" are to come from. He also raised another interesting point, and I quote his remarks on this head from the "Times" report. The distance between Vancouver and Wellington, New Zealand, was in round figures 6,300 nautical miles, and how express steamers were to be built in order to carry coal for that distance was an engineering problem which he believed was at the present moment insoluble. He had not been much surprised, therefore, to see by correspondence in the Press that there was a gradual toning down of the idea of this express speed for the Pacific part of the service, and it had been suggested that the ships engaged in this service should coal at Honolulu. But, good heavens, if the ships were to coal at Honolulu, what became of the "all-red" route? For Honolulu was an American port, and the "all-red" route would appear to be a phrase merely to throw dust in the eyes of an innocent public. Rumour says that while the Government at home are desirous of helping Sir Wilfred Laurier all they can in exchange for the assistance he gave them on the occasion of the Colonial Conference, the attitude of some not uninfluential members of the Cabinet is, if not hostile, at any rate sceptical. Perhaps, however, this sceptism may be overcome especially if the Canadian Prime Minister demands a "quid pro quo" for his complaisancy at the recent Imperial gathering and is sufficiently insistent.

### BIG GAME IN INDIA.

In spite of the deluge of yesterday—the worst day of the year some of the papers say—there was quite a large audience at the opening of the fortieth session of the Indian section of the Society of Arts. The special attraction was a paper on "Big Game in India" by Mr. Reginald Gilbert and the considerable attendance must in part at least be attributed to the popularity of that enthusiastic "shikari." Owing to an important and unexpected meeting in connection with his regiment—the Royal East Kent Yeomanry Cavalry—Lord Harris, to his great disappointment, was unable to preside; an efficient substitute was found in Sir William Lee-Warner, Chairman of the Section. Mr. Gilbert considerately spared his hearers in regard to the well-worn tiger stories, and confined himself to a business-like and lucid treatment of his theme. He, however, related some of his exciting experiences in the jungles and told us a great deal about the man-eaters. Her refuted the view, to some extent supported, I see, by so high an authority as the late Dr. W. T. Blanford on his article on "Zoology" in the new edition of the "Imperial Gazetteer of India" that tigers take to man slaying when they are too old to capture their usual prey, and that these dreaded animals are always emaciated and mangy. He does not say of the man-eater that he or she, more often she than he, is invariably like the poet "nascitur non fit," but he thinks that in some instances this ancient proverb applies and that in the others it is a case of "nascitur et fit." In other words the vice is inherited or acquired in early youth. In this part of his paper Mr. Gilbert interpolated a vivid account given to him by Mr. Guest, Deputy Commissioner of Sambalpur, of the shooting by that gentleman just over a year ago of a notorious man-eating tigress in the Central Provinces. This particular beast had been at large for five years and Rs. 500 had been placed on her head by the local Government. She was by no means mangy; had indeed a "very fine coat." She had been at large so long, and all efforts to destroy her had been frustrated so often, that the people looked upon her as an incarnation of the deity, and native shikaris who were given licenses to destroy her were afraid to make the attempt, as they said one or two shikaris had been killed in the attempt. When she fell the people were wild with excitement, and village upon village turned out to see the beast, and Mr. Guest afterwards heard that the delighted people brought red paint to put on him as a mark of their veneration for their deliverer. Naturally Mr. Gilbert had something to say about the measures which he and others think should be taken for the preservation of the denizens of the Indian jungles. The opinions of so practised a sportsman will doubtless receive the attention they deserve. He thinks that the time has come when the rewards for the destruction of wild animals, except of course man-eaters, should entirely cease. Mr. Gilbert first went to India thirty years ago. "It was then," he says, "possible to get fair bags of big game, consisting of tigers, panthers, bear, bison, sambar, and cheetal all over the Presidency. The Thana jungles, commencing within 20 miles of Bombay city, every year yielded many tigers, panthers and bears to the sportsmen, but now, alas, few are left, although it is right to mention that a tiger was killed last year near Thana. I myself have shot tigers in the Thana jungles in the past, and I have seen many marks of tigers there. There are but a few left now. In the Bombay Presidency big game is now so scarce as to come dangerously near to the vanishing point." Sir William Lee-Warner in opening the discussion pointed out that the protection of the fauna of an Empire was a responsibility to mankind which neglected meant an irreparable loss. An important association existed in London which watched over the same interest in Africa, and it was the duty of those responsible for Indian administration to give it a thought. Again, there were large aboriginal races in India who lived side by side with the beasts of the forest, and no one could enter into their hearts and lives who did not enter their forests. Such were Outram, Propert, and others who knew and ruled the Bhils and it was to be hoped that other public servants would follow their example. Lastly, we ruled India by the possession of many qualities, a sense of justice and sympathy and also a nerve, resourcefulness and courage which were developed by sport. Mr. Gilbert had referred to the almost entire disappearance of the lion and perhaps erroneously spoken of its existence, as formerly confined to Central India. His (Sir W. Lee-Warner's) modest course of reading inclined him to believe that the lion was once widely distributed over most parts of India, and gave a warning to mankind in that the disappearance of this species was as much due to its own defects of character as to the overlordship of man against which the tiger also had to contend. The evidence generally points to a wide deffusion of the lion in India, which, however, seems to have returned the ass's compliment and borrowed its nature of "feebleness and cowardice" so as to fall an easy prey to its destroyers. Mr. Gilbert's correction of the popular error about man-eating tigers is borne out by older authorities. Major Henry Shakespear's "Wild Sports of India" (1862) mentions of a man-eater killed by him at Donghargarh, that "13 quarts of fat were taken from the lusty animal." The famous "three-fanged" tigress of Bogaram which between 1847-49 took off 133 human victims must have been equally lusty. Everyone who had followed the chase in Indian jungles knew how it developed sympathy. In his own case it had developed trust and dependence. On one occasion while after bison, he was enveloped by a forest fire and after a while felt perfectly helpless. He owed his life entirely to a half civilised hillman. The grave question of forest preserves and shooting licences was too large a subject to discuss at present. On the one hand it seemed right that wild beasts of all sorts should be allowed a sanctuary, while on the other the special claims of forest and district officers, and the still more special claims of villagers and landowners to protection of life and property should be recognised. Dr. Tom G. Longstaff, looking to the worse for his arduous exertions in the Himalayas, and Rear-Admiral R. A. J. Montgomerie, C.V.O., C.B., who will be remembered in Bombay as the Commander of a former flagship on the East India station and who is paying a visit to India this winter, also took part in the interesting proceedings.

# THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

## MORE FIGHTING.

## General Drude Seriously Ill.

## MEDIAMA COUNTRY TO BE SCOURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

As a result of an interview between M. Regnault and the Sultan, General Drude has been instructed to drive out the rebels from the fortress in the Mediama country, the possession of which is an obstacle to its pacification and Chavias restoration.

Advices from Casablanca state that the Moorish authorities have made reconnaissances and encountered the enemy's cavalry in force.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Advices from Morocco state that General Drude is seriously ill with malarial fever and that Colonel Boutegard has assumed command of the French Forces at Casablanca.

# ROYAL BETROTHAL.

## Princess Beatrice to Prince Alfonso.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Princess Beatrice, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been betrothed to Prince Alfonso of Bourbon.

# THE STRIKE AT PORT SAID.

## Harbour Blocked with Colliers.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Lloyd's Agency at Port Said reports that in consequence of the strike the harbour is blocked with colliers. The latter have been, from the 26th, compelled to anchor off the Port.

# THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

## Start to Malta via Paris.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught have started for Malta. They will spend a few days in Paris.

# CANADA AND JAPAN.

## The Immigration Question.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from Ottawa States that Nosse, the Japanese Consul-General, has left for Tokio. It is believed that he has been recalled in connection with the Immigration question.

# PACIFICATION OF NATAL.

## Governor's Tour Announced.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

The Governor of Natal starts on a tour through Zululand on the 4th January.

It is hoped that this will tend to the pacification of the country.

# A CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

## Fresh Imperial Edicts Issued.

## AGITATING STUDENTS THREATENED.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking says that an Edict has been issued which threatens the punishment of students, professors and school directors if the political agitation among the students in the Provinces continues.

# AMERICAN COTTON SPINNERS.

## Advocacy of Reduced Production.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Eighty per cent. of the Cotton Spinners in New England have voted in favour of curtailing the production by twenty five per cent.

# VLADIVOSTOCK MUTINEERS.

## Five More to be Shot.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Five more Naval mutineers at Vladivostock have been sentenced to be shot.

# THE GAINSBOROUGH SEAT.

## Mr. Renton Refuses to Resign.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Renton has refused to resign his seat for Gainsborough, which the Liberal Executive called on him to do.

# THE FINNISH FRONTIER.

## Russian Guards Posted.

LONDON, DECEMBER 26.

Russian troops stationed on the frontier of Finland control the passage of travellers.

# CHOLERA IN ARABIA.

## Over a Hundred Deaths.

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Cholera is causing ravages in Mecca, Medina and Yambo. Over a hundred deaths have occurred.

# AWFUL RAILWAY DISASTER.

## 500 Persons Killed and Injured.

## MANY EUROPEAN FATALITIES.

## HARROWING DETAILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, DECEMBER 27.

An appalling collision between two North-Western Passenger trains occurred at 4-8 a. m. on Christmas day between Ludhowal and Ludhiana Junction at or near the bridge over the river Jhelum The trains concerned were No. 12 Down Passenger from Lahore and No. 5 Up Passenger from Hardwar. The former train was due to pass the spot about 1-35 but was running some 2 1-2 hours late.

Some 500 passengers are killed and injured, including 20 or 30 Europeans at least. No names are yet ascertainable of the killed, the bodies many of them are being extricated in pulp and bundles baffling identification.

A second class carriage in the forefront of No. 5 Up Passenger, which was completely wrecked, contained school children, all of whom are believed to be killed.

The Driver Burrows of No 12 Down Passenger was killed outright. Driver O'Connor of No 5 Up Passenger jumped off the engine, escaping with slight injurings only, after doing his utmost to stop the train. Fireman Fogg of No 12 Down Passenger was severely injured. His brother travelling with him, who had helped to decorate the engine, was killed. The two native firemen of No 5 Up Passenger train were killed. Guard Young, a youthful Second Guard, travelling with No. 5 Up was killed the body being dreadfully mutilated. The native Second Guard of No 12 Down Passenger was also killed. The Head Guards of both the trains, Bull of No 12 and Baxter of No 5, escaped with slight injuries.

The cause of the accident is attributed to the alleged neglect of the Native Assistant Station Master of Ludhowal in the non-observance of the strict rules governing the working of the "line clear" system. The man has since disappeared.

Passengers and parcels were since transhipped at either point and the line was reported to be clear at 7-15 this morning the Lahore mail arriving at Delhi only some 40 minutes late.

LATER.

The collision occurred at Ludhowal, about half a mile north of the bridge over the Jhelum River, where the opposing Express trains, with sleeping passengers crashed into each other at the united pace of upwards of 80 miles an hour.

The news has been strangely concealed so far, the Railway authorities apparently fearing to disclose the details of so appalling a catastrophe, which is evidently the worst on record for the year.

Still no names are obtainable here officially of the killed and injured, but the killed include an entire theatrical company, a lady and four children, also twelve soldiers.

The theatrical company concerned is apparently the Wallace-Riley's Musical Comedy and Dramatic Company which were touring northwards and recently left Delhi for Lahore via Umbala.

The names of the remaining party who proceeded from Delhi were Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Riley; Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Dick; Mr. Charles Osbourne; Miss J. Austen; Miss E. Dean, all formerly of O'Connor's Theatrical Company.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 27.

The "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—"Notwithstanding the disastrous nature of the collision which occurred on the North-Western Railway between Ludhiana and a small station called Ludhowal on Christmas morning, and the natural anxiety of the public to know the circumstances of the affair, no official information on the subject has so far been allowed to reach the Press. A few months ago, as will be remembered, the ordinary channels by which in a sufficiently facile way news of serious accidents on railways had till then been supplied to the newspapers were closed, and it was announced that the Railway Board assumed the responsibility for communicating intelligence of such matters to the Press. The new arrangement has clearly not worked well and as a result the public are left in ignorance of the details of a serious accident involving loss of lives among passengers on the railway.

"From accounts which have come to us from non-official sources, and thus, in the absence of proper authentication, opinion can only be given with considerable reserve, it appears that at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning two slow passenger trains travelling in opposite directions—the No. 5 Up from Hardwar and the No. 12 Down from Lahore—came into violent direct collision a few miles on this side of Ludhiana. Fortunately the two engines bore the brunt of the impact and were thrown end up, but some of the carriages were badly smashed and we believe that twenty people were killed outright, four of these were European engine drivers and guards. The number of the injured has not been definitely reported yet.

# MR. ALLEN'S CONDITION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

Mr. Allen has passed a quiet day and his condition this evening is unchanged.

The bullet appears to have grazed the liver and was extracted from under a rib in front.

No arrests in the Allen case had been reported up to 7-30 p.m., on Thursday night.

# WEEKLY PLAGUE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

In the week ending 21st instant for which returns are to-day published there were in all India 2,602 plague deaths of which 1,012 were in the Bombay Presidency, 303 in the United Provinces, 257 in Rajputana, 303 in the Mysore State, 128 in the Central Provinces and Berar, 115 in Burma, 98 in the Madras Presidency, 61 in the Hyderabad State and 9 in the North-West Frontier Provinces.

# MIDLAND RAILWAY LABOUR.

## Six Days' Week Agreed Upon.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 27.

Reuter's Agency sends the following correct message regarding the Midland Railway labour controversy:—

The Midland Railway announces the establishment of a six days a week labour and not "six hours a day." All employes will be paid extra for Sunday duty.

A CHRISTMAS Number at Christmas time is quite a novelty. We did it, being a few days early, and the mail brings the "Bystander," a few days late. But two days late is much better than two months early, and the "Bystander's" Christmas number is intended to amuse. That it succeeds will be seen by any who pays the ordinary price (not double, like some sixpenny weeklies) for the double number. The stories are good, the illustrations excellent and the humour far more suitable than red-nosed, snow-bound travellers who have had their day. We also wish the "Bystander" many happy returns of the day and a happy New Year, for it is celebrating its birthday—young yet, but a precocious child.

# THE CONGRESS.

## A Complete Fiasco.

## EXTREMIST WRECKERS.

## SIR M. MEHTA STRUCK BY A SHOE.

## FREE FIGHT ENDS THE MEETING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT).

SURAT, DECEMBER 26.

The Ahmedabad mail brings the following account of the opening proceedings:—

The worst fears of the Congress party have been realised. The Extremists, who were determined to break up the Congress, have prevented the Constitutionalists carrying on the work decorously. They had determined to manage the Congress. They demand a leader of their own as President and that the Congress resolve itself into an Extremist body and drop the policy of moderation which had been followed successfully for the last 23 years. The Extremists made strenuous efforts to enlist large numbers of delegates in their cause, but they failed. The Congress Moderates were numerically too great to permit the Extremists having it all their own way. The only recourse therefore was to prevent the Moderates carrying on the Congress in an orderly manner. This unworthy attempt has been tried with success, and the matter got to such a pass that at last the Chairman of the Reception Committee had to suspend the proceedings of the Congress and the sitting was adjourned without even electing a President.

Among the 1,800 delegates present at the Congress, only 500 were Extremists. They therefore know that every effort on their part to oppose the Moderates must be abortive and that their only hope of gaining their object was a threatening and obstructive attitude. They therefore decided upon hissing all the Moderate speakers. They successfully put this resolution into effect The delegates were a sad body last night the Extremists no less than the moderates. The former saw no good to India in the fiasco; the latter knew that they had utterly discredited themselves and set back their own ambitions by ten years. They had secretly expected that by creating hopeless confusion their leaders would be heard instead of the Moderat Speakers. But the unexpected happened and against the ripe judgment and determined attitude of the Moderate leaders the plan of campaign of the Tilak faction failed utterly.

"You must proceed constitutionally. We refuse to submit to the unworthy attempt of preventing the speakers from delivering their speeches" was the firm reply of Mr T. M. Malvi, who presided as Chairman of the Reception Committee. He himself was given a patient hearing until he stated his opinion that the Congress must continue the policy of moderation it had hitherto adopted, and that Dr. Ghose be requested to preside at the 23rd Congress meeting. This came like a bombshell to the Extremists. They demanded a deviation from the policy of moderation, and they determined that if they could not enforce their views constitutionally they could do it by rowdyism. The Chairman called upon Dewan Bahadur Ambalal Shakarlal to prepare the first resolution, which was that Dr. Ghose be requested to preside over the present Session of the Congress. "No, we wont have him for our President" shouted the Extremists. We must have a President of our own." Mr. Shakarlal ended his remarks and Mr. Babu Bannerji rose to second the proposal. He was refused a hearing. The Extremists became unruly and refused to listen to the remarks supporting the proposition for the appointment of the President if Mr. Tilak or Lala Lajpatrai was not to be the President.

Babel ensued. Mr. Bannerji's remarks were drowned; his powerful voice could scarcely be heard. The Chairman rose to warn the obstructionists. "If Babu Bannerji be not allowed to address the meeting, I will suspend the proceedings", he said. "I hope you will not compel me to take such a step, but allow Mr. Bannerji to speak and give him a quiet hearing." The Bengali orator tried again, but the unruly persons who had lost control of their temper yelled more frantically than before "Take care, I shall be very sorry, but will have to do it, and I will suspend the proceedings."

Mr. Bannerji once more rose to speak but the noise was made with greater force and the Chairman suspended the proceedings for the day.

SURAT, DECEMBER 27.

General meetings were held last night to consider the situation. Some suggested that at the meeting to-morrow the Extremists should not be allowed to enter the Pandal. Others suggested that the programme be adhered to. If the Extremists again create a disturbance the Chairman will again suspend the proceedings.

LATER.

The Madras Delegates held a meeting in their Camp this morning to express their disapproval of the rowdy conduct of a few of the Madras Delegates at yesterday's meeting, at which Mr. N. Suba Rao presided. Mr. Govind Ragva Iyer and the Hon. Krishna Swami Iyer addressed the meeting condemning in no strong language the conduct of those Madrasees who joined in the disturbance. The latter said that he would even urge the boycott of rowdies.

The meeting passed a resolution to the effect that they disapprove of the disorderly scenes at yesterday's meeting of the Congress and place on record their disapproval of the conduct of the few Madrasees who joined the row. Ninety-one Delegates voted in favour of the resolution, three Nationalists left the meeting and one remained neutral.

The Nationalists held a meeting last night in Balaji's chakla where Mr. Tilak addressed the audience exhorting them not to create any row at the Congress meeting but to proceed constitutionally. Some of the Nationalists refused to hear Mr. Tilak.

SURAT, DECEMBER 27.

The Congress met at 1 p.m. to-day, Mr. Malvi, Chairman of the Reception Committee, called upon Mr. Bannerji to resume his remarks. Mr. Bannerji continued his speech and said:

"It is disastrous to the Congress that such a demonstration as it was our misfortune to witness yesterday took place. I will not refer further to this painful matter. Let the curtain be dropped upon it; let it be cast into oblivion. Sir, of all the distinguished men who have from time to time occupied the chair of the Congress one of the most distinguished is my friend Dr. Gose, a profound lawyer—perhaps one of the most distinguished on our side of India—a man whose purse is always respondent to the call of the public weal. Dr. Ghose's career has indeed been one of which any man might be proud. Two years ago when I was presiding at a meeting in the Town Hall when Lord Curzon's speech at the Convocation of the Calcutta University was being discussed ("cries of the shame") my friend told me that he was not the hero of a hundred platforms. Now the time will shortly come when we shall be able to call him the hero of a hundred platforms. The Congress has brought the scholar out of seclusion and I hope he will continue long to be at the helm of our affairs. My friend has the closest sympathy with the new National Movement which teaches self-help and self-reliance. Dr. Ghose is the official head of National Education in Bengal and he is a keen Swadeshi. He rejoices in practical work and not in eloquent speeches only. He gave forty-thousand rupees in aid of the only Swadeshi Match Factory in Bengal. Gentlemen, we are passing through critical times and we want wise men for our guides. In Dr. Ghose we have one of the ablest and wisest children of the soil. Dr. Ghose, we enthrone you in this place of honor and you will direct our deliberations with tact and judgment." (Applause.)

Pandit Motilal Nehru supported the resolution. It was carried amidst acclamation. Dr. Ghose then took the chair.

Mr. Tilak suddenly mounted the platform and insisted upon speaking. No notice having been given the Chairman could not allow any amendment to be moved. Tilak declared in a defiant tone that he would not move from the spot until he was thrown out.

Dr. Ghose rose to deliver his address, amidst cries of "Shame, Shame." The Extremists made such a noise that Dr. Ghose was preventing from speaking. Tilak, remained firm. He challenged the opposite party. Ratilal Mazmudar, Head of the Volunteers assured the excited Extremists that their leader was safe. No one would bodily hurt him. Cchaos ensued and before the situation could be realised a shoe was thrown at the Congress leaders on the platform. It scraped Mr. Bannerji and hit Sir Pherozshah. Dr. Ghose made repeated appeals to the "Gentlemen" and a rush was made for the platform by the Extremists.

Messrs. Majmudar, Gazdar, Kama and several Parsee delegates from Bombay tried to check the attack, but this small party could not prevent the flow of 500 men armed with latais. This furious band rushed in a body knowing that the throwing of the shoe was the signal for attack. Cries were heard of "Save Tilak, save Tilak;" but this was a mere pretext. Tilak was allowed to stand untouched by any hand.

Dr. Ghose and Dr. Rutherford persuaded Tilak to move and take his seat. But he was firm, folding his arms across his breast in an attitude of defiance.

He refused to listen to any body. This persistent obstinacy enraged a Gujarati Hindu who rushed to the platform to be permitted to pick up Tilak bodily and throw him over. But Sir Pherozshah, Mr. Gokhale and Dr. Ghose asked the Volunteers to prevent the man from touching Tilak. The latter still persisted in being heard. Dr. Ghose was reading his presidential address and had actually read six pages unheard.

Confusion was converted into a free fight. Chairs were thrown and flung at the platform over the reporters gallary. The unruly mob of rowdy delegates and visitors who had mounted the platform and made for Dr. Ghose, Mr Bannerji, Sir Pherozeshah, Mr. Gokhale and other leaders of the Moderate party. But they all left the platform and retired into a small tent behind the pandal.

Some delegates looked to the safety of the Lady delegates. They were landed safe in a small tent and guarded by the Volunteers.

Dr. Ghose received a small cut on the left hand and he was attacked by a Maratha.

A newspaper representative stood between them to ward off the blow. The enraged man hit the Pressman Pierce who luckily was slightly hurt. He was attended to by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Mrs Bahadurji and other medical persons who happened to be on the spot.

The pendal was the scene of chaos. The police, were called Mr. Beatty, Superintendent of Police took possession of the pandal. As the President had suspended the proceedings of the Congress the police demanded the people to leave at once.

The second sitting thus ended under very painful circumstances.

It is proposed to hold a National Convention to-morrow instead of the Congress.

THE MODERATES' MANIFESTO.

The following Manifesto has been issued by the Moderate party.

The 23rd Indian Congress has been suspended "sine dine" under painful circumstances. The undersigned have resolved with a view to the orderly conduct of future political work in the country to call a Convention of those Delegates to the Congress at Surat who are agreed as follows:—

That the attainment by India of self-government similar to that enjoyed by the self-governing members of the British Empire and participation by her in rights and responsibilities of the Empire on equal terms with those members, is the goal of our political aspirations.

(2) That advance towards this goal is to be by strict constitutional means by bringin about steady reform of the existing system of administration and by promoting national unity, fostering public spirit and improving the conditions of the masses of the people.

(3). That all meetings held for the promotion of the aims and objects, above indicated, have to be conducted in orderly manner, with due submission to the authority of those that are entrusted with power to control the procedure.

# BRITISH TROOPS IN NORTH CHINA.

## Full Battalion for the Future.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 27.

Reduction in the strength of the Indian troops maintained in North China was noticed when the annual reliefs were published last August.

At the present time there are two battalions there, the 41st Dogras being at Shanhai-Kwan and Tongshan while the 47th Sikhs garrison at Tientsin and Lutal.

In future one battalion only will be employed. This does not mean any great decrease as the Home Government has decided that a full battalion of British troops instead of a wing of a regiment shall be stationed in North China. They will presumably have their headquarters at Tientsin with detachments at the British Legation in Peking and at Lutal.

# WHIPPING ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 27.

Amendment of the Indian Whipping Act is locally to be carried out during the current Legislative Session in Calcutta. Punishment by flogging is likely to be confined to habitual offenders.

A Bill to amend the Whipping Act is likely to be introduced into the Viceroy's Council early next month.

# VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 27.

Yet another and final examination has been made of the foundations of the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta. Careful levels were taken and it is now understood that any subsidence since April last is so trifling that it cannot be detected.

# BAGHDAD-DAMASCUS MOTOR SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 27.

It is stated on official authority in Calcutta that a service of motor cars will soon be running between Baghdad and Damascus. Arrangements are being made with the contractors in Constantinople which are said to be almost complete.

# DECENTRALIZATION COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

The Decentralization Commission sit to-day here to examine Messrs Gait, Streatfield, Oldham and Inglis.

# ANOTHER CHITTAGONG FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 26.

A telegram to the "Empire" reports another destructive fire at Chittagong No. 3 Jetty and of a quantity of jute and tea being damaged.

# EARTHQUAKE IN PESHAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 27.

At 4.5 a.m. on Thursday two sharp earthquake shocks were felt at both Nowshera and Peshawar.

No damage appears to have been done, but the shocks were sufficiently alarming to cause many residents to leave their beds and rush out from the nearest doors.

LAHORE, DECEMBER 27.

A telegram from Srinagar, dated December 26, states that two severe shocks of earthquake occurred there at 4-30 a. m., on Thursday. Many people left their houses. The second shock was particularly severe. Two distinct shocks were also felt at Peshawar soon after 4 o'clock in the morning and a shock at Rawalpindi the same day.

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# AS OTHERS SEE US.

## THE BRITISH AND NATIVE ARMY IN INDIA,

BY

## LIEUT-GENERAL SIR EDWIN H. H. COLLEN G.C.I.E., C.B.

Before we enquire how far the army in India is an efficient instrument to defend the country and to maintain peace, we must form some idea of its strength. And when we speak of the Army we must include the whole of the armed forces, and not merely the regular troops. It is convenient to divide these into two lines. The first line is composed of the British troops, cavalry, artillery and Infantry, about 74,000 strong, and of the Native Army, cavalry, artillery, sappers and miners, and infantry, 138,000 in all, giving a total of 112,000 men. If we add the reserve of the regular Native army 28,000—eventually to be increased to 50,000—and the Imperial service troops, 18,000, we have a total of 258,000. Then in the second line we have British volunteers 35,000, the military police Battalions 18,000 and the Frontier Militia and levies 14,500, giving a total for this line of 67,500.

The Imperial Service troops may be classed with the regular forces, although they belong to certain of the Chiefs of Native States, because they are intended for service with the regular army in case of war. In the second line, the British Volunteers are to help to maintain the peace of the country, the military police, chiefly in Assam and Burma, are of local work, and the militia on the North-West Frontier are to preserve the peace of the border. So that we have 258,000 soldiers, British and Native permanently embodied and in reserve, with a second line of 67,500 men for garrison and local work. This gives a grand total of 325,000 men.

THE POWER OF THE ARMY.

We cannot say that all these belong to the regular army, because the military police and militia are under the civil authorities, but pratically they are all soldiers. Behind this military force we have a civil police of 145,000 men, with an "armed reserve" at the headquarters of each district, whose equipment consists of S.B. muskets or carbines, a few only carrying rifle. This is a very small police force for this enormous country, but besides this organised body, every village has its "watchmen," or local policeman. Of these there are 700,000.

No one can doubt that the Indian army is sufficient to effectively undertake what we may call local external defence. The real point is can India itself supply an army of sufficient power to defend the country from the advance of a military power?

The reply to that question is not entirely in the negative. It is true that we cannot supply sufficient British troops from the army in India, and must depend on large reinforcements from home and the Colonies, but we can supply an adequate force of native soldiers. A very large army, or series of armies, would be required, although not at the outbreak of war, for two things must be remembered first, that if we had to help to defend Afghanistan, we should do so with the Afghan army fighting in line with us, backed by many thousand guerillas; and, secondly, that until railways have been carried into the Amir's dominions, there is no possibility of feeding enormous masses of men and animals.

We come then to the conclusion that the ultimate defence of India from external enemies, lies in the power of this country to send large reinforcements, and in the strength to which India can, on emergency, raise the native army. The one is in the hands of this country, the other in India, but even in this last, while India can and should make her arrangements for expansion, England must be in a position to furnish a large number of officers, and it is in this respect that our system is still specially deficient at the present time.

THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF INDIA.

If we turn now to the question of the army and the second line, in their relation to the internal security of India, we must first enquire into the conditions which we have to meet. And here we are confronted by a problem of great dimensions. The population of India is some 300 millions. It is spread over an immense area, and what that area is must be fixed solidly into the minds of the people at home by the realization of the statement that it is larger than the whole of Europe without Russia, and that it is considerably more than fourteen times the size of the United Kingdom, of Great Britain and Ireland. The physical characteristics are wonderfully diversified. Mountainous or hilly in some parts, in others monotonously flat, with great rivers flowing through the land, fed by innumerable smaller streams, widespread and highly cultivated plains in one province, far stretching forests in another; there is no country in the world which presents such differences in physical and climatic conditions.

The vast population, the main portion living by their tillage of the soil, reflects all these differences, and in language, colour, religion, physical, and intellectual qualities, presents extraordinary contrasts. There is no 'Indian nation,' and strictly speaking, there are no nationalities. The population springs from many different stocks, the products of successive invasions of India, and those who are supposed to be indigenous inhabitants still exist in the wilder districts. The great distinctions are, religious, racial, territorial, and tribal.

It will be easily understood therefore that our government of all these races must rest upon something more than mere force. Military strength there must be in full evidence, but there must also be confidence among the masses in the justice of our rule. And taking the whole population of India, it is believed that the majority have no desire for change. Still there are numberless forces working against us, and the agitators have organised a mission of sedition which requires constant watchfulness and continuous repression.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

The British army in India consists of 9 regiments of Cavalry, 70 batteries of Horse, Field, Mountain and Heavy Artillery, with 408 mobile guns, and 22 garrison companies; and 52 Infantry battalions. Many of these men are quite young soldiers, the climate of India is trying to the constitution of the European, and there is a heavy sick list, so that we cannot reckon upon the whole of the British force being ready to take the field. The units are relieved in their turn after somewhat long periods, but the individual soldier does not pass more than five to six years in India on the average, and in many cases serves for a far shorter period. With certain additions and changes due to service in the East, the organisation of the British units is much the same as at home, but they are maintained at a higher strength, and may be reckoned as attaining a remarkable pitch of military efficiency.

The distribution of British troops was for a great many years mainly based upon the necessity for occupying vital centres and garrisons, and guarding the great lines of railway, while a not inconsiderable portion of the British force has always been located on the slopes of the Himalayas, and in other healthy positions. That has been the policy in the past, rather than one which expresses itself in a special military organisation for the purpose of war beyond the frontier.

This question is too large a one to be discussed in this place, but whether we approve of this later policy or not, it is surely evident even to those without the slightest personal knowledge of India, that it would be in the highest degree dangerous to reduce the British force as a permanent measure.

The whole cost of the British Troops serving in India, and of their recruitment and training, as well as their pensions or "non-effective" charges, is borne by the Indian taxpayers. We cannot increase this force, however desirable such a step might be, because the revenues of India could not bear the large additional expenditure which would be involved. And there is even a stronger reason against such an increase in that England is unable to supply more men under the present military system and conditions, for the greatest difficulty is experienced, even now, in finding the annual drafts which are required. We cannot increase the force permanently, but it would be a fatal policy, especially at this juncture, to reduce the strength of the White garrison.

SOURCES OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

The native army of to-day is drawn from many sources, from the Punjab and beyond the border, from Nepal which furnishes the Gurkhas, from Hindustan, and in fewer numbers from Western and Southern India.

Since the Mutiny of 1857, the normal policy has been the adoption of a varied system in the constitution of the army. Some regiments are homogenous or of one class, as in the case of the Gurkhas, and about one-third of the army is organised on the class system. The remainder is organised on the "Class Squadron" or "Class Company" system. Thus, four companies of a regiment may consist of Sikhs, two of Mohammedans from the Punjab, and two of Pathans, also Mahomme lans, from beyond the N. W. Frontier.

With pay and pension assured, the army is a favourite service with the agricultural class, and in the cavalry, having an admirable system of its own, under which the Sowar or trooper has a pecuniary interest in his horse and equipment, men of good family are to be found in the ranks. Except some mountain batteries the native army possesses no artillery. But its training, discipline, and equipment are based in a great measure on the system of the British army, with such modifications as are rendered necessary by the conditions of India, or have been suggested by long experience.

The British officers of native regiments make their career in India, and as a rule are in strong sympathy with their men, between whom and themselves the best possible feeling prevails. The British officers of the Indian army are an extremely hard working body of soldiers, whose military qualities equal, if they do not surpass those of the officers of any army in the world.

SO-CALLED REFORMS.

Taken as a whole the Indian army is a wonderful military instrument, when we consider that it is composed of materials drawn from the races we have conquered. And we may fairly say that the personnel of the army is staunch and would act under its British leaders in the repression of disturbance in any part of India. That is not a condition which has been obtained during the last few years by so-called reforms. It is a grand heritage which has come down to us since the time of the great revolt, the heritage of a great system which has been built up by years of labour and effort by a succession of soldiers and statesmen. But no one can venture to affirm that the effect of continuous agitation may not seriously effect a portion of that army, or that constant changes and unsympathetic measures, conceived in the spirit of western militarism may not undermine its contentment.

The Eastern soldier cannot be dealt with as if he were sprung from the West. Strength and sympathy from the keynote to the just rule of Asiatics and without these we may as well give up the game.

The tendency of the present military policy in India is to amalgamate all the elements of the Native army, and to get rid of racial and territorial distinctions, dealing with the troops in all the higher matters of administration from a far distant centre. The tremendous evil of over-centralisation and concentration is a grave political danger. The statesmen and soldiers of a few years back were keenly alive to this, but their experience is now disregarded, and the idea is to make the army a military machine to be used against foreign invasion—a remote contingency—without any consideration of the perils attendant on such a course, when unaccompanied by a recognition of the paramount importance of suiting our Indian military organisation to the conditions of the country and of the races we govern. Recent events in India should lead us to beware of attempts to tamper with a system which is based upon experience, and upon the essential conditions of our rule in that great Dependency.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

## BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28.

Duties for ensuing Week.—Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer, Lieutenant W. L. Wayman, 116th Mahrattas: Next for duty, Lieutenant A. E. T. Connell McDowell, 116th Infantry.

Colaba Field Officer, Major G. H. F. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots; Next for duty, Major A. F. Pullen, R.G.A.

## SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

Staff.—Captain C. B Tristram, 42nd Deoli Regiment, Officiating Brigade Major, Aden Brigade, performed the duties of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Aden Brigade, in addition to his own duties, from the 17th to the 22nd November.

37th Dogras.—Major A. B. Longden, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded, vice Major A. C. McCrea, appointed 2nd-in-Command. Dated 1st April.

Captain R. S. Phillips, 4th Double Company Commander, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force), to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and pro tem, 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Major A B. Longden, appointed 2nd Double Company Commander. Dated 7th December.

61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers.—Captain A. Hay, 3rd Double Company Commander, 107th Pioneers, to be pro tem. 4th Double Commander, vice Captain J. A. Bald, transferred to the 107th Pioneers. Dated 1st December.

Captain Hay will be graded above Captain G. A. Hawks, but below Captain G. D. Bruce.

98th Infantry—Captain F. Fisher, 2nd Double Company Commander, 107th Pioneers, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, pending absorption, vice Major R. W Burton, seconded for employment in the Cantonment Magistrate's Department. Dated 11th November.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major M. E. Nuttall, 3rd Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander; Captain A. A. P. Waller, 4th Double Company Commandar, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commandar; Captian C. O. Morris, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain secouded; Captain A. Delme-Radcliffe, Double Company Officer and Adjutant, to be pro tem, 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant; Lieutenant H. F Kilgour, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded and Lieutenant E. J. H. Haughton, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander vice Major C. H. C. Grace, seconded for employment as Recruiting Staff Officer, for Rajputana and Central India Hindus and Musalmans. Dated 7th December.

107th Pioneers.—Captain G. D. M. Moore, 3rd Double Company Commander, 12-th Pioneers, to be pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, vice Captain F. Fisher, seconded for duty with the 98th Infantry. Dated 11th November.

Captain H. P. Keelan, 4th Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain J A Bald, pro tem 4th Double Company Commandar, 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers, to be 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain A. Hay, transferred to the 61st Prince of Wales's Own Pioneers. Dated 1st December.

121st Pioneers.—Captain A. W. Daldy, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded, and Captain A. C. S. B. Ellis, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain J. G. Greig, seconded. Dated 28th July.

125th Pioneers.—Captain N. B. Dunscombe, 4th Double Company Commander, to be pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, and Captain N. G. B. Goodfellow, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain G. D. M. Moore, seconded for duty with the 107th Pioneers. Dated 11th November.

With reference to War Office Army Order publishing the Special Campaigns, etc., selected for Army Examinations in Military History, intimation has been received from the War Office that the first paper in Military History (Voluntary) at the examination for admission to the Staff College in 1908, will be set on Callwell's "Small Wars, their principles and practice" and on the Zulu War of 1879. Questions outside these will not be set for that examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 27.

On transfer from the Railway Branch Lieutenant Kirke, Royal Engineers, is posted to the Military Works Services as Garrison Engineer, Bannu.

Lieutenant Routh, 68th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery has been selected for appointment to the Ordnance Department and is posted to Ferozepore.

Lieutenant Radcliffe, 57th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, embarks for duty in India on 8th January next.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. Davidson, 52nd Sikhs, is permitted to retire from the service from 14th January next.

Lieutenant Johnson is permitted to resign his appointment is the Supply and Transport Corps and rejoin the 48th Pioneers.

Major H. R. Stockley, Royal Engineers, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Presidency Brigade, has been selected for the appointment of Superintendent of Instruction, 1st Sappers and Miners at Roorkee.

Lieutenant General Sir E. Barrow is permitted to reside in India on vacating the Command of the Peshawar Division.

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# THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 21.

## WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

AGRICULTURE.—The Smithfield Club Show opened on Monday in the Agricultural-hall. The Challenge Cup was won by Mr. P. Dunn with a Shorthorn steer.—The proposal to have an agricultural party in the House of Commons is eleciting contradictory opinions.

Ireland.—Mr. Farrell, M. P. and 12 others were tried last week in connexion with cattle-driving in Longford, but the jury disagreed.—A Mrs. Walsh and her son stand charged with obtaining money by false pretences from Lord Ashtown and his agent, and inciting other persons to commit crime in connection with the Glenahiry explosion.—Dr. Traill, Provost of Trinity College Dublin, has been assured by Mr. Birrell that in the Government's Irish University proposals Trinity College is excluded.—The Dublin Corporation has rejected a motion that the inn Fein movement deserves the support of the Irish people.

Labour.—The Oldham cotton dispute was settled last week; but a fresh dispute has broken out.

Law.—In the Druce case last week Mr. H Marks, whose father kept a fish-shop opposite the Baker-street Bazaar, described a coffin which he saw a man on his premises making in December, 1864, and which had rolls of lead beside it. The coffin was taken to the bazaar, and next day he saw a hearse and mourning coaches there. A tailor then gave evidence that the Duke was a customer of his father's and used to have frockcoats made three at a time, so that he could wear them one over the other. He had no doubt whatever that a coat produced in Court had been made by his firm for the duke. Other witnesses who remembered the duke as Mr. Druce gave evidence on Monday.—The judgment for plaintiff in "Beswick v. Smith" has been reversed on appeal.—In "Druce v Lord Howard de Walden" the Court of Appeal has decided that Robert Caldwell's evidence shall not be taken before an examiner, but should be sifted in open Court.—The Court has also reversed Mr. Justice Walton's award of £300 against the Midland Railway for the death of a dog.—A breach of promise case brought by the divorced wife of Colonel Atherton again t Captain J.R. L. Yarde-Buller, the c rrespondent, has been settled without damages on the defendant admitting the promise.—In "Williams v. Wartski" a dentist has been condemned to pay £150 for negligence in an operation.—At Chelmsford two men have been convicted for stealing and receiving 1,000 pheasants eggs from Sir Walter Gilbey. A case was, however, stated on certain points raised by counsel.—The Dunlop Rubber Company has been fined £20 at the instance of the Polack Tire Company.

London.—The Metropolitan Water Board is seeking power to take more water from the Thames.—The epidemic of scarlet fever is declining.—The director of the Meteorological Office has reported against Signor Marconi's plan for the prevention or dispersal of fog.

Lord Milner opened a Sweating Industries Exhibition at Oxford last week.

## THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

### Anglo-German Incident in the Persian Gulf.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Wednesday:—

An Anglo-German incident, which occurred at the beginning of November, at the island of Abu Mussa, opposite Lingah, in the Persian Gulf, may prove far-reaching consequences. According to formation received here from unofficial sources in Teheran, the circumstances of the case are as follows:—The captain of a British warship, the name of which is not given, confiscated the contents of a depot belonging to the German firm of Wonckhaus and Co., on the island of Abu Mussa, because they included contraband of war—namely, weapons, ammunition and coals. Wonckhaus and Co. act as agents of the Hamburg-America Steamship Co. at all ports in the Persian Gulf, so that they have powerful interests behind them in Germany.

I am able to state that up to the present the German Government has made no protest, and has taken no steps in connection with the incident, except to instruct the German Legation in Teheran to send full particulars of the affair, together with the reasons why Wonckhaus and Co. claim that they have been improperly treated by the British warship. The German Government, after receiving a full report of the incident from Teheran, will decide whether diplomatic action is necessary, and, if so, in what form a protest shall be addressed to the British Government.

All the information which I have been able to gather points to the conclusion that the Government will certainly lodge a protest against the confiscation of German property on Abu Musa, and this protest may give rise to an important discussion between the British and German Governments regarding the general state of affairs on the Persian Gulf and British supremacy in those regions. If the German Government protests against the supervision with British warships exercise in the Gulf, the grounds on which the protest are based may perhaps run counter to the principles which successive British Governments have laid down as the basis of British supremacy in this region. I am able to state, however, that Germany intends to deal with the incident in a perfectly friendly spirit, and she will avoid all unnecessary friction.

The "Tribune's" correspondent also says:—In view of the sensitiveness with regard to questions affecting naval action in the Persian Gulf, I am asked to request that the German Government would, in any case, avoid any action tending to lend a political character to commercial enterprise in the Gulf.

The "Tageblatt," in the course of a long article, entitled "Germany and Great Britain in the Persian Gulf," expresses the opinion that the British captain's action was undertaken for three definite purposes: first, to strike a blow at the German shipping companies, whose competition with British lines has become troublesome to Great Britain; second, to undermine German prestige in the countries adjoining the Persian Gulf; and, in the third place, to demonstrate British supremacy in the Gulf. The "Tageblatt's" somewhat unfriendly article concludes with the following passages:—

"The English seem to have had the intention of showing Germany that she can do nothing in the Middle East without Great Britain's assent. This attitude compels us to raise the question whether it is right or reasonable persistently to declare officially and unofficially that Germany has no political interests in Persia but is pursuing purely commercial aims in order to obtain new markets for German products. Commerce and politics can no longer be divided. Commercial success can only be achieved by energetic political action. Why do not we openly declare that we have also political interests in Persia? So long as we assume the attitude of a humble pedlar looking for customers, we shall never enjoy the respect of the Persians, or obtain influence in Persia. We need political influence to obtain commercial success. Persia is the geographical continuation of Asiatic Turkey, and Germany, having both political and commercial interests in Asiatic Turkey, cannot permanently profess to have no political interest in Persia.

## MOROCCO.

The Tangier correspondent of the "Times" reported on Dec. 6 that the road to Fez was no longer practicable as the Berber tribesmen near the capital looted all caravans. Within the last week they had pillaged fifty camel loads of arms and ammunition which were being sent to the Sultan at Rubat.

Tangier, Dec. 6 (Reuter).—According to private news from Mazagan, Mulai Hafid has returned to Tadla, near Marrakesh, as the tribes of that region have murdered the Governors appointed by him, and he intends to punish the tribesmen severely.

Lalla Maghnia, Dec. 6.—Fifteen hundred men took part in the capture of the Moroccan market town of Agbal, which was defended by numerous Moroccan groups. The latter were however, dispersed by artillery fire. On the French side two men were wounded. The troops returned to the camp at Martimprey in the evening. On their way back the Beni Snassen tribesmen attempted an offensive movement, but were repulsed with loss. The fight lasted during the morning and part of the afternoon.

Tangier Dec. 8 "Times".—The troops of Mulai Hafid appear to be hesitating to advance to attack those of Mulai Abdul Aziz, while the latter's forces absolutely refuse to advance to attack Mulai Hafid's army. Mulai Hafid is reported to be nervous as to the future, while Mulai Abdul Aziz is said to be thoroughly reserved. Neither has any money and the general population does not care in the least who wins the day. Individuals in the army and whole towns adopt each cause in turn with joy and acclamation, and abandon it a few days later with equal exuberance of spirits.

Mulai Abdul Aziz has ordered the release of a former Minister of War whom he has kept for some thirteen years in a dungeon at Tetuan. It is believed that he will be reinstated in his high position. Little incidents of this kind are not uncommon in Moorish political life, and another member of the same Ministry died in the same dungeon.

The "Morning Post's" correspondent wrote from Tangier on Dec. 8:—"Yesterday it was reported on fairly good authority that Mulai Abdul Hafid's first divison, under Ben Rashid, had camped within but a few miles of the seaport where Mulai Abdul Aziz sits awaiting the fate he dares not face without foreign support. Indeed, at each of the coast towns the same state of things is evident. At Mogador, nominally "Azizist"—to use a clumsy but convenient distinction—Bel Ghazi and Kaid Anflous are acting purely on the defensive, if the latter has not already gone over to Abdul Hafid, without the slightest chance of penetrating as far as Marrakesh.

"In the absence of wireless news to the contrary, it would seem that the attempt to recover Safi for Abdul Aziz has failed. A rumour lacking confirmation tells us that Mazagan has again declared for Abdul Hafid, the troops sent down there by the Minister of War being Southerners, and anxious to make peace with him whom they now deem their sovereign.

"Casablanca remains practically a ruined city so far as wholesale commerce with the interior is concerned, while everyone admits that the local retail business, such as provision for the lighter joys of life—"cafes chantants" and various other resources of civilisation—is flourishing to a degree hitherto undreamed of in Morocco. But the military and political situation is unchanged.

"It is, however, towards Rabat that all eyes are turned. In the great game for an empire Abdul Hafid's knight, Ben Rashid, has given check to the king. Most irregularly Abdul Aziz has castled—in other words, retired from his outer camp to the protection of the city walls, wherein among the inhabitants alarm and consternation reign. Here, as elsewhere, French warships are prepared "to take active measures," otherwise to bombard at the first sign of local disturbance suggesting danger to European lives.

"The situation is full of peril for all concerned in this deplorable conflict."

## RUSSIA.

The Case of General Stoessel.—Reuter telegraphs from St. Petersburg (Dec. 10):—The Court-Martial on Generals Stoessel, Reiss, Fock, and Smirnoff in connection with the defence and surrender of Port Arthur opened this morning in the vast hall of the Army and Navy Club which was crowded with officers. General Stoessel appeared in mufti, wearing the St. George's Order. The other prisoners were in uniform.

The Court consists of nine officers, under the presidency of General Dukmassoff. General Gusky appears as prosecutor on behalf of the Crown. General Stoessel's senior counsel is M. Birtianoff, a member of the Duma. There are 150 witnesses, all of whom took part in the war, including General Kuropatkin, Admiral Wiren, General Gregorovitch, and numerous other Generals and Admirals. Admiral Birileff, ex-Minister of Marine, was also present in Court when the indictment was read.

In opening the proceedings, General Dukmassoff, the President, said:—"The Court has before it charges of illegal conduct on the part of the chief officers at Port Arthur, conduct which led to a capitulation dishonourable to a brave garrison, and humiliating to Russia." The reading of the indictment lasted four hours, and, not being then finished, will be continued to-morrow.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The new Customs and Commercial treaty between Austria and Hungary that is to come into force with the New Year was brought on Dec. 10 a step nearer Parliamentary ratification in both halves of the Monarchy. In Hungary the general debate on the Authorisation Bill was closed, and, though the Croatian obstructionists will doubtless manage to protract the proceedings for some days longer, says the Vienna correspondent of the "Times," the Bill is likely to be adopted before the Delegations meet on Dec. 19.

## GERMANY.

The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Bill for the renewal of the provisional commercial arrangement between Great Britain and Germany.

On Dec. 9 the discussion of the Navy Bill was begun in the committee of the Reichstag to which the measure has been referred. The discussion was continued on the 10th. The agitation carried on by the Navy League was sharply criticised by Radical and Centre Deputies, and the discussion showed that those who deprecate naval expansion in advance of the capacity of the nation to bear the additional expenditure are in the majority.

As a consequence of the Bill introduced by the Prussian Government providing for the expropriation of Polish landds in the province of Posen, a number of business men of Warsaw have organised a league for the boycott of German goods. The movement is assuming extensive proportions.

## PORTUGAL.

King Carlos was enthusiastically received on Dec. 7, when he appeared at a football match between English and Portuguese teams in Lisbon.

Meetings of the Progressist and Regeneration parties were held on Dec. 8 in Lisbon, at which resolutions were carried demanding the revocation of the decrees curtailing the public liberties and the restoration of normal constitutional government.

Numerous political meetings were also held in Lisbon on Dec. 10 to protest against the policy of the Government.

## THE PORT ARTHUR COURT-MARTIAL.

### General Kuropatkin Given the Lie.

St. Petersburg, December 13.

General Stoessel and his four brother officers who are accused of cowardice and incompetence in connection with the defence and surrender of Port Arthur, again appeared before the court-martial yesterday, when the circumstances relating to the Battle of Kin-chau were further inquired into.

The principal question the court has to decide upon is whether General Fock, who was in command, took advantage of his defensive positions, on which point General Kuropatkin gives a negative reply.

General Tretiakoff, who commanded a regiment at the battle of Kin-chau, stated that the position became critical owing, firstly, to the lack of ammunition for the siege guns on the hills, and, secondly, to the retreat of the gunboat Bobr. The result was that the Japanese artillery and the fire from the Japanese squadron easily destroyed the Russian lines.

Witness was of opinion, however, that the position could have been held longer, if General Fock had not turned a deaf ear to the repeated demands for reinforcements.

General Treatiakoff said he retreated in good order on the injunction of General Fock.

General Fock flatly contradicted these statements and called witness a liar. The General was sternly rebuked by the president of the court.

Giving evidence on his own behalf, General Fock declared that on the day before the retreat he decided to remain on the defensive, but on the following day, on proceeding to the front, he met the ammunition waggons retreating. He ordered the men in charge to return to the front, but it was impossible to bring up reinforcements into the firing-line.

General Stoessel affirmed that General Fock sent him word by telegraph that he would hold his position until the last moment. It was then that General Stoessel telegraphed the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, namely, that he was not to attempt to hold out to the bitter end.

General Kuropatkin then produced a cipher telegram, which it is alleged, was sent by General Stoessel during the battle of Kin-chau, although it has been proved that he was not present at that engagement.

General Stoessel said that he did not send the telegram, which, he informed the court, was despatched by an officer named Yelkin.

The message contained the words: "I have given the order to retreat."

General Kuropatkin remarked, "Inferior officers do not issue such orders as those. We have not yet reached that stage."

## PRINCESS'S TROUBLES.

### Louise of Belgium's Pledges at Vienna.

VIENNA, DECEMBER 13.

Prince Philip of Coburg has purchased all the dresses, jewels, and effects of his divorced wife, Princess Louise, who pawned the articles at the Municipal Pawnbroking establishment here. Some of the articles were pledged for as little as a couple of shillings or so. The Princess had for a long time past paid duty upon them at rates as high as 9 per cent., but had finally abandoned them.

The articles were to have been sold at public auction to-day.

Crowds have for some days past filled the pawnshops in their eagerness to examine the articles. All the Court and ball dresses were on dummies, and the measurements of the Princess were put down on slates. Besides dress, the articles included a large collection of fans, some bearing a coronet worked in silver on a black ground; an enormous number of satin underskirts and sets of elaborate lingerie marked with the initial "L" and a coronet; besides shoes, hats, flowers, feathers, and whole birds.

There was also a remarkably large collection of hunting boots and riding whips, with furs and real lace of every kind.

The divorce of Prince Philip of Coburg from Princess Louise, daughter of the King of the Belgians, and her detention in an hospital (from which she escaped), formed a much-talked-of affair at the time. Public attention has again recently been attracted to this unfortunate Princess by the prospects of the above sale, which has almost coincided with the effort of her Belgian creditors to sell the jewels of her mother, Queen Henrietta, Princess Louise will, however, probably keep possession of these precious mementoes through the generosity of some of her friends in Brussels, who are raising a subscription for the purpose.

## GERMAN NAVY LEAGUE.

Berlin, December 13.

The resignation of Prince Rupert of Bavaria from the presidency of the Bavaran branch of the Navy League as a protest against the excessive naval agitation of some of the Prussian leaders has been promptly followed by the resignation of the entire board of officers of the Bavarian League. The leaders of the Wurtemberg League are reported to be on the threshold of a similar action. The Bavarian League will meet on December 29 to consider the question of formal secession from the National organisation.

The dispute is developing bitter feeling between the north and south of the Empire. The passions of the South German—never too calm when dealing with the Prussians—have been further aggravated by the Reichstag deputy, Herr Stresemann—one of the coadjutors of General Keim, the Chauvinist head of the League—who referred to Prince Rupert contemptuously at a public meeting in Berlin as "somebody down there in Munich." From the 700 Bavarian branches of the league 20,000 members have already resigned.

General Keim issues a defiant manifesto that, "as becomes a Prussian general, he has no intention of retiring under fire, but will fall at his post." The best authorities assert that the Kaiser who is scrupulously solicitous of the sensibilities of Prussia's weaker partners in the Empire, will not hesitate long between the alternatives of sacrificing General Keim or offending Bavaria.

General Keim's aggressive methods have, however, resulted in the Navy League attaining a membership of over 1,000,000, with 5,000 separate organisations, and the fact that not a member of the Reichstag, except the Social Democrats, is opposed to the gigantic new Naval Bill is due largely to the enthusiasm which the League has evoked in the at cause of a great fleet.

## THE UNREST IN IRELAND.

LORD BALCARRES, M. P., speaking at Liverpool on Dec. 11, said that the position of affairs in Ireland was most regrettable. Mr. Birrell was perfectly impotent. He was a man of polished phrase and inappropriate jest, a man of words, but an absolute coward. What a paradox was the comparison between Mr. Birrell, the man of words, and Mr. Morley, the man of action! He wished they could have in Ireland six weeks of Mr. Morley.

Lord Ashtown appeared on Dec. 6 as a witness in a case in Dublin in which Minnie Walsh and her son, a boy of about 15, were charged with conspiring to obtain money from him by false pretences, and also with conspiring to incite two men to cause an explosion at his house in county Galway. The woman is alleged to have pretended that there was a conspiracy against Lord Ashtown, from which she wished to save him, and she and her son were said to have been concerned in the sending of anonymous letters, and also requests to two men that then would take part in outrages. Lord Ashtown was not the prosecutor, and the solicitor for the defence, alleging that the letters were written with his knowledge and consent, the accused were remanded on bail.

At Munster winter assizes, on Dec. 7, before Lord O'Brien, the Lord Chief Justice and a Cork City jury, Timothy Flynn, Patrick Donnehy, and Alexander Mason were charged with the manslaughter of James Tangney at Castlemaine, Kerry. Tangney and his brother Patrick when returning from a fair were set upon by the three accused and James Mason, who had fled the country. Donnehy had an iron bar, with which he struck Tangney, who died a few days later. Sergeant Quinlan saw the prisoner Flynn beating Tangney with a blood-stained stick as he lay on the ground, and the prisoners were afterwards identified by the brothers Tangney. Lord O'Brien, in summing up, said there was nothing of a political character in the case. They were simply trying who caused the death of this Kerry peasant, and if the jury simply became the administration of the law was concerned, were to set their faces against an agreement, he might have to consider the removal of the winter assizes to the North of Ireland. The jury, after half an hour's consultation, intimated that they could not agree, and they were discharged. The prisoners were remanded to next assizes, an application to admit to bail being refused.

Wild scenes took place at Muckloon, near Ballygar, county Galway, on Dec. 5, over the restocking of a large farm which had been cleared by the people. Several thousands people, accompanied by bands, collected at the farm, and rushed out the stock, which had just been replaced under the protection of a large force of policy. In the scrimmage that ensued several persons, and also members of the force, were assaulted. District-Inspector Richmond was dragged down by an infuriated crowd of women, who rolled him in the mud and walked on him. Although there were a couple of hundred police present they were overpowered, and were unable to protect the grazier's cattle. The scene was one of the wildest that have yet been witnessed in connection with the anti-grazing agitation.

The present condition of affairs in the West of Ireland was dealt with on Dec. 7 at a great Unionist meeting held in Derry City under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Hamilton, M.P. Mr. J. H. Campbell, M.P., was the principal speaker. Supporting a resolution condemning the existing state of anarchy, he said the present picture was deplorable in the eyes of any man, whatever his political views, who had any love for his country. He maintained that the Chief Secretary's dereliction of duty in his unconstitutional and illegal claim to the privilege of discrimination between the guilt of persons committing an outrage and his unlawful and obstinate refusal to reforce the Crimes Act had produced the present state of affairs. The Chief Secretary had attempted to shield himself in speeches at Belfast and Southampton for his previous apathy and indifference under excuses which, when examined, demonstrated his unfitness to govern a community of South Sea Islanders, let alone a civilised country. The most impartial reader of his various excuses must entertain the gravest doubts of his political sanity. No honest man could read without a blush of shame and a burning sense of indignation the expression of his deliberate conviction that while the miserable dupes were to meet with no mercy the prosecution of ringleaders and instigators of the criminal crusade was a matter that could not be entertained.

Mr. Ginnell, M.P., was the principal speaker on Dec. 8 at a meeting of the United Irish League which was held at Whitehall, county Westmeath. A letter of apology was read from Mr. John Hayden, M.P. in the course of which he stated that the eleven months' system must be abolished and that quickly. If in their opposition to it the people find themselves in conflict with the law, the fault is not theirs but rather that of those who are responsible for the making and administering of the law." A number of resolutions were adopted including one which expressed sorrow and horror for the Lisolagher burning outrage and demanded a thorough investigation, because if accidental it is deplorable and if malicious we do not believe that it can have been done by anyone but an agent of Dublin Castle. Mr Ginnell said that the eleven months' grazing system was doomed past redemption, thanks to God, to the Kilfinagh men, and to good men in many other places. He would be glad to include the men of Whitehall, but they knew that that would not be true, and he was not one to flatter. Ranching had to be driven out of the country with the hazel and not by parleying. He would, however, suggest night work for the future. Mr. Ginnell then referred to a letter which he had written to the Attorney-General, pointing out that the irishmen of Liverpool would not have returned him to Parliament had they known that he would send their fellow-countrymen to goal without a trial. Mr. Cherry, he said, had sent him an impudent answer that he could not help them, and that he would not if he could. Continuing, Mr. Ginnell said that they had invited him there that day to tell them how they were to secure the breaking up of 400 acres of land. If they acted on his advice they would soon have another meeting there to congratulate the new owners and the people on a duty well discharged. Referring to the fire which occurred recently at Lisclogher in connection with which a claim under the Malicious Injuries Act has been lodged with the rural council, Mr. Ginnell said that they had a very strong and well-founded suspicion that if it was a malicious act Dublin Castle knew about it. He said on his own responsibility that if this occurrence were no an accident Sir Anthony MacDonell knew more about it than he challenged Sir Anthony to clear Dublin Castle of this crime, if such it were.

At the Ulster Winter Assizes, in Belfast, on Dec. 10, before Mr. Justice Dodd, the trials were begun of the forty-five persons committed for alleged complicity in the disastrous riots which occurred last August in the Nationalist districts of the city. The prisoners filled the entire dock, and when called on to plead to the indictment, which charged them with "riot with others unknown" on Aug. 11, they one by one replied "Not guilty." Counsel for the Crown having opened the cases, County-Inspector Mosell said that at the time of the rioting he was acting commissioner of police in Belfast. On the Sunday evening in question, after sending all the available police in the city to the affected district, the telephone for military, Capt. Welch, R.M., took charge of the troops, and the witness proceeded to the scene with Mr. Campbell assistant inspector-general. When he arrived at Cullingtree Road stoning the police was very general. The military were not brought to the scene of the disorder till nearly 8 p. m. Stones, filth, and boiling water were used against the people. The charges went on in various streets till after midnight. A temporary hospital was made, to which he saw soldiers wit broken heads being conveyed. One officer and sixteen soldiers were more or less seriously hurt and twenty-nine policemen. Evidence was given at length in order to prove the alleged connection of the several prisoners with the riotous scenes. Several witnesses were examined on behalf of the defence to show that they took no actual part in the riots. The jury found six of the prisoners guilty, two being recommended to mercy. Seven were acquitted, and those found guilty were put back. A demonstration took place outside the court-house after the verdict. During the hearing of the cases on Dec. 11, a police officer stated that at every street corner the rioters had carloads of stones, which they had rooted out of the street, ready for use. Two of the accused were found not guilty, and discharged. The others were convicted, and four were sentenced to three months' imprisonment from the date of their committal in August, one was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, and the remainder were bound over to keep the peace.

VISCOUNT TREDEGAR, who was in the Balaclava Charge, has opened more bazaars in South Wales than any other man. Recently, during the excavations at Caerwent, the site of a Roman town in Monmouthshire, the explorers unearthed a chamber containing a large assortment of artistic pins, brooches, and kindred articles. Lord Tredegar, on being appealed to by the baffled professors, solemnly declared this to be a bazaar chamber, the articles being the goods unsold at the last sale conducted by the Romans before their departure from Britain.

THE "British Medical Journal" does penance for a picturesque little story, for the setting of which in circulation it admits that it was to some extent responsible. This is the story that the Queen of Portugal is a qualified doctor. The fact is that her Majesty devotes a large part of her time to philanthropy, and takes a special interest in the dispensary established in Lisbon for poor children. "Her Majesty," says the "British Medical Journal," "has never even thought of studying medicine, still less of passing examinations, and her whole interest in the subject is one of pure philanthropy."

## THE GUARDS INQUIRY.

### Decision of the Army Council.

The following memorandum on the case of Lieut. H. C. Woods, 2nd batt. Grenadier Guards, has been forwarded to us for publication by the War Office:—

Section 42 of the Army Act provides that if an officer thinks himself wronged by his commanding officer, and on due application made to him does not receive the redress to which he may consider himself entitled, he may complain to the Commander-in-Chief in order to obtain justice, who is thereby required to examine into such complaint, and through a Secretary of State make his report to His Majesty, in order to receive the direction of his Majesty thereon.

In the year 1904 the duties of the Commander-in-Chief, so far as relate to the above matter, were transferred to the Army Council.

Lieut. H.C. Woods, 2nd batt. Grenadier Guards, appealed under the above section against the reports made upon him by two senior officers and by the officer commanding his battalion, and the Army Council, having regard to the circumstances and to the unusual character of the complaint, directed an inquiry to be made, with a reference which was substantially as follows:—

The Court of Inquiry was to investigate the several matters referred to in his appeal as set forth in a printed statement of his case put in by Lieut. Woods, and was to advise the Army Council on the adverse reports made on that officer by his commanding officer, and by Capt. and Brevet Major C. E. Corkran and Capt. and Brevet Major the Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy; and in particular, as to whether these reports were unbiassed and justified.

The Army Council also desired advice upon the question whether any officers of the battalion had brought pressure to bear upon Lieut. Woods with a view to his resigning his commission.

The Court of Inquiry consisted of:—

President.—Major-Gen. Sir Francis Howard K. C. B, C. M. G.

Members.—Major-Gen. A. E. Codrington, C. V. O., C. B., Major-Gen. W. E. Franklyn, C. B., Brig.-Gen. T. D. O. Snow, C. B., Col. G. G. A. Egerton, C. B.

The Court sat from Nov. 18 to Nov. 22, 1907, at Chelsea Barracks.

The Army Council have reviewed the whole proceedings in the light of the advice tendered to them by the Court of Inquiry, and they have arrived at the following conclusions:—

They find that Lieut. Woods is inefficient as a regimental officer, and that his retention in the Service is not in the interests of the Army. They find that misunderstanding would have been averted if Col. Gordon-Gilmour, who commanded the battalion up to October 1906, had made more searching inquiry and reported more thoroughly on the qualifications of Lieut. Woods for his regimental duties, particularly as regards his power of commanding men. Whatever are the good qualities of Lieut. Woods in other respects, and however capable he may be of succeeding in another vocation, the Army Council are satisfied that he has failed as a regimental officer.

They think that at no period of his career was he a really efficient regimental officer, and that as his responsibilities increased with his service he fell further and further short of the standard required of officers of his rank. In the past his deficiency became markedly apparent, and in the earlier stages it would probably have attracted notice but for the favourable reports rendered on him by his former commanding officer. These reports, in the opinion of the Army Council, afford Lieut. Woods some reason to complain that he was not informed earlier of the defects in his capacity for command which have now been brought to light.

The Army Council find that, in making their reports neither Lieut.-Col. Cavendish, Major Corkran, nor Major Gathorne-Hardy were actuated by prejudice or bias.

They were only doing what they conceived to be their duty, and, subject to the observations which follow, the Army Council concur in the substance of the reports on Lieut. Woods made by his superior officers. But, as regards the form, these reports bear an appearance of abruptness, and in some instances have been worded unnecessarily strongly.

The evidence and the advice given them have led the Army Council to the conclusion that any unpopularity that may have existed in the case of Lieut. Woods was due, not, as was suggested by him, to his studious tastes or temperate habits, or to the fact that he did not gamble or take part in field sports, but to the circumstance that he had not the faculty of associating himself with the modes of thought and work of his brother officers. He was undoubtedly anxious to be active, but he appears to have failed to recognise the duty of identifying his life and career with the working and interests of the battalion as a whole rather than with what his individual tastes led him to prefer.

This was, in the opinion of the Army Council, the secret of his unpopularity.

The Army Council have come to the conclusion that some degree of pressure was more than once brought to bear on Lieut. Woods, with a view to inducing him to resign, by Lieut.-Col. Cavendish, Major Gathorne-Hardy, and Capt. Stucley. They believe that these officers intended merely to give Lieut. Woods advice, which they thought justified, to the effect that he must resign if he desired to avoid adverse reports which they felt that they would have to make on him.

The Army Council desire, however, to record the opinion that the duty of superior regimental officers is to abstain from giving such advice, even in a friendly spirit. Their real duty is to make their reports conscientiously and fearlessly, bearing in mind on the one hand that they must be satisfied that the reports are just, and, on the other hand, that the efficiency of the Army depends on their expressing their candid opinion, whether favourable or adverse. A senior officer should never hesitate to give friendly advice to those under him, but such advice should not be in the direction of suggesting resignation. The responsibility for taking action on adverse reports rests solely with higher authority.

There are one or two points of detail on which the Army Council wish to comment.

Lieut. Woods set forth in the statement of his case allegations against Capt. Bonham and Major Corkran. At page 6 of his appeal Lieut. Woods alleges that Capt. Bonham wrote to the commander of the Turkish Gendarmerie (a force which Lieut. Woods was at one time desirous of joining), stating that he was totally unfit to join this force. Upon this the Army Council have to observe that no attempt was made by Lieut. Woods to substantiate this charge, and that it appears to have been entirely unfounded.

On page 7 of his appeal Lieut. Woods suggests that nothing he did or could have done would have altered the conclusion predetermined by the opinion of certain of his brother officers that he was not a fit companion for them, and must, at all hazards, be removed from their society. He also suggests that, actuated by this feeling, Major Corkran made a report which was clearly affected by this general prejudice. This suggestion was withdrawn in open court by Lieut. Woods, and the Army Council take the view that it was without foundation.

They must observe that these imputations seem to have been recklessly made, and are, in a case of this kind, much to be deprecated.

### MR. WOODS, SENIOR, AND THE TREATMENT OF HIS SON.

Mr. W. Woods, J. P., father of Lieut. Woods, of the Grenadier Guards, is distributing throughout England in every centre a letter bearing on his son's case, together with a pamphlet containing a verbatim report of the speech delivered by Mr. Rufus Isaacs, K. C., M. P., at the recent inquiry. Mr. Woods dates his letter from "Warnford Park, Bishop's Waltham, Hants, Dec. 16." We extract the following passages:—

"Here was a young officer who had been praised by superior officers for six years in succession; who had revealed so much enthusiasm in the military profession that he passed every step for promotion above the rank he held at the very first essay; who had shown his anxiety to serve his country loyally by the fact that he travelled, on military purposes bent, in the East of Europe, at his own expense; who, moreover, had given evidence of his aptitude and intelligence by first of all qualifying in the Turkish language (there are only eighteen officers in the British Army who know this tongue); and next of all by furnishing maps and reports of the military situation as he observed it on his travels and thus secured the continual thanks of the home military authorities.

"Here, I say, was this young officer, against whose character and honourable instincts not a word can be said, deliberately advised by his immediate superiors, after six years' honourable service, to relinquish the career in which he had shown so earnest a zeal, and practically told if he did not do so he would be removed from the Army.

"It is admitted that Lieut. Woods was studious, hard-working, and anxious to get on in his career. If he was militarily inefficient, it is remarkable that his present commanding officer, who alleges it, actually recommended him for special service in Egypt, when the proceedings at Tabah rendered possible an outbreak of war with Turkey.

I commend this speech to your perusal with the one further remark, that it will be a perilous thing for England if zealous, intelligent, high-charactered young officers are to be driven out of the Army because they refuse to join in mere sports (called by some, even of the highest authorities, members of the Army Council, the 'identification of his life and career with the working and interests of his battalion'), useless to them as soldiers, and likely to absorb time which might more profitably be devoted to the study of the military sciences."

Mr. Woods invites readers of the pamphlet and letter to bring the matter before the political associations of their district, and intimates that his son's case may come before Parliament during next session.

### THE "TIMES" COMMENT.

In commenting on the result of the inquiry, the "Times" says:—All those whose have carefully considered the evidence will agree heartily with the War Office decision. The contention in favour of the complainant all through the inquiry seems to have been, not that he was a good regimental officer, but that he had other qualities fitting him for a soldier's career. That he did not himself feel satisfaction with his own capacity for the branch of his profession which he had chosen seems evident from the numerous attempts which he made to seek some other employment. Moreover, however much linguistic and other special attainments may be useful in themselves, after all the chief qualification for an officer in an infantry regiment is to be able to command his men in the field and to make them do what he wants. This qualification implies sympathy, tact, and force of character, which Mr. Woods most clearly lacked. His other attainments would, no doubt, have stood him in better stead on the scientific side of his profession, but even there a man as little suited to command would probably be of little use, for the pawns in every branch of war are human and must be understood as such. Nor is it merely in dealing with the rank and file that human sympathy is needed in an officer. To hear some people talk, one might sometimes imagine that unpopularity in a mess is rather an indication of keenness and ability in an officer. Unpopularity in the Army, as anywhere else, is not necessarily a sign of incompetence; but at any rate it is a very fair "prima facie" sign that its object lacks at least one quality of efficiency—the power of winning over his fellows—and it is the experience of most good officers, as it is of most men of practical ability in any line of life, that even the most zealous for his profession can afford the time to enter into some of his colleagues pursuits. This public inquiry will, we believe, have had one good result. Though it would certainly be intolerable and most subversive of discipline in the Army that an officer who had written an adverse report on his subordinate should always be liable to a public inquiry as to his motive in penning it, yet an occasional example like the Chelsea proceedings is beneficial in bringing home to a section of the public, who seem ignorant of the fact, that the standards of justice and of efficiency are at least as high in the Army as in other walks of life.

## DRUCE MYSTERY.

### Prosecution Closed.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13,

Mr. Plowden sat again at Marylebone to-day to hear the evidence in the Druce case.

The bench was again quite filled, and competition for the most advantageous seats in other parts of the court was as keen as on previous occasions. Prince Alexander of Teck and the Duke of Abercorn were among those present in court.

Mr. Batt, the tailor who made coats for the fifth Duke of Portland, was recalled with reference to a suggestion that the coat produced at the last hearing could not have belonged to the Duke because it looked so short on the witness, while the Duke was tall. Witness explained that the Duke had sloping shoulders and was not so stout as witness. Both of which would make a difference as regards the fit.

The next witness Mr. William Debenham, a photographer said the Fox Talbot system of Photography was invented in 1841. If anyone had wanted a photograph in 1844 it would have been possible to obtain it.

Examining the two prints of Mr. Druce, Mr. Debenham said they were on albuminised paper, and the process would be a much later one—about 1855 or 1865; it might be even later.

As to the large photograph (said to be of the Duke), the hair might be false or it might not. The hair in the smaller pictures (Druce) was more suggestive of a wig than the hair in the larger ones.

Taking the large photograph (alleged to be of the Duke) again witness said: "There is a strong suggestion of false whisker in addition to real whisker here."

Mr. Avory: May I put it that the appearance produced by the whiskers as due to the way in which they were brushed?—I think not. I see such a distinct line. Idon't think any whisker brushes would do it.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF 1844.

Mr. Atherley-Jones: Would it be true if a witness had said she had a photograph given her in 1844, mounted on cardboard like those produced?—Well, that might have been—photographs on paper were mounted, witness added, early in the forties.

Henry Weller, a carpenter, said in 1874 he worked for Messrs. Rendle in Victoria street. In that year he was send to do work at the greenhouse at Welbeck Abbey.

When you were there did you see the fifth Duke of Portland?—Oh, yes.

Did he often speak to you about the work!—Yes I was there about six weeks—Oh, I have walked arm in arm with him. (Laughter.)

He took your arm, you mean!—yes.

Witness was engaged at Welbeck from February 1674, to September, 1877. He did not consider the Duke an eccentric man. He described his carriage as a four-wheeler.

There were curtains round the windows with peepholes in them.

The witness agreed in describing the Duke as having a set of three coats, two of which he wore while the third he carried on his arm.

Shown the large picture, he declared that it was the Duke.

Mr. Avory: Did you ever see the Duke with whiskers anything like those in that photograph?—No.

He had sideboards?—Yes.

GARDNER'S EVIDENCE.

William Henry Mose, a gardner, said in 1867 he worked at Welbeck Abbey. He saw the Duke several times, and identified the large picture as that of the Duke, and his evidence corroborated the last witness as to the carriage.

Have you ever seen a young woman in the grounds at Welbeck?—Yes.

When was that?—About 1868 or 1869.

Did you see her carrying anything?—She usually had letters or papers in her hand.

Mr. Plowden: What did she look like? Was she pretty?—Very passable. (Laughter)

Was she dark or fair?—Rather dark.

Did you ever speak to her?—No.

Did you ever get close to her?—Oh, she would pass by where we were at work.

I suppose you felt some curiosity about her:—Yes, we spoke about her amongst ourselves. We heard that she was a lady who had came from America.

Have you ever seen the Duke speak to her?—Never She was always alone!—Always.

In closing the case for the prosecution Mr. Atherley-Jones announced that he could not rely any further on the evidence of Robert Caldwell.

"I make this statement, of course, entirely without prejudice to Mr. Caldwell's own position" added Mr. Atherley-Jones "I hope it may be possible for him to rehabilitate himself with respect to certain points, but unless and until that suspicion is removed it would not be the right and proper thing having regard to my position at the Bar and with regard to the interest of Justice, to tell you that we place reliance on his evidence."

The case for the prosecution was concluded and the hearing was adjourned until Monday, when the defence will be opened.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, Dec. 13.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr A C Holmes, B Cov
Mr J D Syers, B
Mr W Bell, C I E, B
Mr C W Waddington, B
Mr C D A McCarthy, B
Mr W O Alcock, Bo Cov
Mr G McC Harrison, Bo
Mr C A Pogson, Bo
Col E W S K Maconchy, Sec to Govt of India, Mil Dept
Lieut-Col W A Lee, I M S
Lieut-Col E H Brown, IMS
Lieut-Col W H W Elliot, I M S
Major C A Robertson, 61 P W O Prs
Major C H Selwyn, 12 Cav
Major RH Dawing, 76 Punj
Major EH Bernard, 26 Punj
Major C B Prall, I M S
Major WH Wooldridge, 126 Beloochis
Major M A B Kappey, 66 Punj
Major FCK Macmullen, 12 Cav
Capt W E Pye, 98 Inf
Capt H A L Hepper,
Capt FE Coningham R4
Capt T Gracey, R E, S—R
Capt AG Crawford, 84 Punj
Capt J K S Fleming, I M S
Capt J A McEnery, R E
Lieut A D Cornish, 1-6 G R
Lieut H G Morrell, 36 Jacob's H
Lieut E M Mayne, 33 Cav
Lieut G Broughton, 33 Punj
Nursing Sister A Cockcraft Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt R P Wilson, I M S B, study leave from 7-9-07 to 27-9-07
Capt A B Drummond, B. 21 days' furl
Lieut R Burn, R E, B, special leave commuted into furl on M C, and extended 6 mo
Mr C E Guiterman, B Cov, 4 mo M C
Mr R H Tickell, B, 1 mo furl
Mr J M Turing, M Cov, furt to 7-2-08
Mr W G Souttar, M, 3 mo extraordinary leave
Major C A K Johnson, 1 Lrs, 2 mo M C
Capt WC Long, IMS, 6 mo M C
Capt H W M Parker, R A, 6 mo M C
Lieut H S L Wolley, 56 Rifles, 5 days
Lieut F Dickins, RA, 2 mo M C
Lieut F C Walker, R E, 2 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr H L Tilly, B
Mr W G Smith, B
Mr A H Marshall, B
Mr R H Tickell, B
Mr J M Turing, M Cov
Mr R H Campbell, M
Mr W G W Souttar, M
Mr D Marshall, M
Mr H S Lawrence, Bo Cov
Mr C D A McIvery, Bo
Col F G Bond, R E, Deputy Quarter-Master-General
Major P C Palin, 14 Sikhs
Major A W Newbold, 67 Punj
Major E C Ogilvie, R E
Major A Wallace-Dunlop, 23 Sikh Prs
Major E F Rainey, 72 Punj
Capt P M Heath, 110 Mah
Capt R H Price, I M S
Lieut J A Budden, 82 Punj
Lieut J I Eadie, 97 

## LORD CURZON ON THE TRUE IMPERIALISM.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, as President of the Birmingham and Midland Institute, delivered an address on Dec. 11 in the Birmingham Town Hall, taking for his subject "The True Imperialism." He reviewed the circumstances attending the growth of the British Empire, dwelt on its unique character; pointed out the irresistible tendency to expansion exhibited by most great nations to-day, and insisted on the importance of maintaining and cherishing the true imperial spirit.

THE SPIRIT OF EMPIRE.

Great empires before now (he said) had sunk to small states. It might be that in the fulness of time the turn of England would come too. But at least let it not be done of her own act, and in the plenitude of her powers. Whatever our politics, let us not voluntarily allow our locks to be shorn. In empire we had found not merely the key to glory and wealth, but the call to duty, and the means of service to mankind. Let us no more forswear empire than we would abjure our own souls. Such being the manner in which empire had been won and was now held, in what spirit should it be administered or regarded? The answer to that question would give them the true Imperialism. If they had an empire they must have Imperialism, Imperialism being the essence or spirit of empire. An empire could not be maintained without Imperialism any more than a workshop could be run without a knowledge of mechanics or a picture gallery without a sense of art. (Hear, hear) He repudiated the many caricatures which were put forward with such suspicious alacrity by those who were enemies to Imperialism because they were enemies to empire itself. Sometimes they were told that Imperialism was militarism, which he saw defined in the dictionaries as an excess of the military spirit. He confessed that to accuse us in this country of militarism, when it was with the utmost difficulty that we obtained recruits for our exceedingly limited Army, when the soldier's uniform, instead of being regarded as it ought to be, as a source of pride, seemed generally to be treated as if it were something to be ashamed of and hidden away, when we were so absurdly backward in military organisation that every fresh War Minister sought to distinguish himself by inventing a new military system (which commonly passed into oblivion along with its author), and so deficient in military knowledge that we went to war without maps of the country which we were called upon to invade or defend, when it was notorious among foreign nations that a British Government also had to be kicked and cuffed before it would consent to fight, and when, having gone to war, we only came through, if we did, after a series of deplorable fiascoes and blunders at the start—he said that to accuse such a people of being easily tempted into a policy of military adventure or braggadocio was almost a joke. (Cheers.) If, on the other hand, militarism was held to imply that upon every nation rose imposed the obligation of self-defence, and that national independence did rest in the last resort upon the possession of adequate force, then he wished that we were rather more militarist than we were; for he held compulsory training to be of the essence of citizenship, and he thought that our empire would very likely some day break down unless it were applied. There was no call to draw the sword from the scabbard or to brandish it in the air. It was a common saying that we held India by the sword and in the last resort every dominion must rest upon the sanction of force. But when he went there as Viceroy he registered a vow that he at least would never use the phrase, for it seemed to him that we held India far more by moral force than by bayonets; and in seven years he was never unfaithful to his pledge. The Army was strong in India, stronger than in any other part of the empire. But even there, unless we were foolish enough to impair the supremacy of the civil authority, militarism could not prevail. A variation of the same charge was the allegation that Imperialism meant jingoism, which he took to be a swaggering and aggressive attitude; or Chauvinism, an image for which we had to cross the Channel, and which he fancied meant the sort of exaggerated national pride that found vent in the war-whoops of the music-hall stage. But music-halls were not the council chambers of statesmen and Cabinet Ministers were not, or were not supposed to be, comedians, and he doubted if a public man could now be found in any country who would conduct a policy in any such spirit. Even if there were, it would not be in the ranks of Imperialists that he should expect to find him. (Cheers) No generalisation could be more historically inexact than to say that Great Britain had been urged into an Imperial career by national vanity or territorial greed. If our empire had advanced by leaps and bounds, it had commonly been in spite of our Government and statesmen. There was hardly an important acquisition from which we had not at some time or other tried to recede. The parings of the British Empire throughout the would—i. e., the areas which it had at one time held and had afterwards surrendered—would make a respectable empire of themselves. He could not see how any fairminded student of history could peruse its pages without realising that, however our empire had grown great it had certainly not been from the passion of territorial cupidity or from an appetite for dimension (cheers).

COMMERCIALISM AND IMPERIALISM.

Among the false images of Imperialism which had been set up by its enemies, there was one only against which he thought that we ought to be on our guard. In a country so qualified as ours by aptitude and experience for the pursuit of commerce there was always a fear that empire might rest upon too material a basis. Commercialism and materialism were dangers against which the Imperialist required to be specially upon his guard. The maxim that trade followed the flag suggested the planting of the flag in order that it might be followed by trade. In his view the reverse was much more historically correct—namely, that the flag followed the trade. (Cheers). They had seen how our empire had been developed until it had attained its present form, and that Imperialism was the spirit in which the problem of empire was handled. That spirit involved both a conviction, a policy, and a hope. The conviction was the firm belief that the empire represent no mere fortuitous concourse of atoms which by a succession of accidents had been united under the hegemony of the British Crown, but that it was a preordained dispensation, intended to be a source of strength and discipline to ourselves, and of moral and material blessing to others. It had been said that the first great Imperialist was Oliver Cromwell. Along succession from Chatham and Pitt to Beaconsfield and Cromer and Chamberlain had handed on the sacred torch. Each one of these men had been firmly convicted of the destiny of his country. The same belief shone out from the speeches of another great Imperialist, Lord Milner. An honourable pride in our inheritance, a belief that it carried with it great obligations, and a resolve to retain it intact were characteristics of the life work of all these men. He believed these sentiments to be shared by the great majority of the working classes of this empire. He was not himself a believer in Socialism, though there was much to attract in the Socialist ideal. But even were he a Socialist, he would see no reason why his ideas should not be set in the framework of an empire as well as in that of an industrial republic. But it was certain that, if the empire of the future was to continue, it must rest upon a democratic basis, and must satisfy democratic ideals. He declined altogether to believe that this was an impossible aspiration. Whether democracies would possess the sobriety and the patience, the breadth of view, and the tenacity to maintain great empires intact remained to be proved. That democracies would have the sense and the insight to understand empire and to incorporate it in their political formulas he entertained no doubt.

THE POLICY OF IMPERIALISM.

Imperialism, however, must give us more than a conviction. In the case of the British Empire, at any rate, it would ill justify itself unless it were to furnish us with a policy. What that policy must be was clear. The empire was still only, in a fluid and transitional formation; it had yet to be welded into a great world-state. The constituents were there; the spirit was there; but the problems were still unsolved, and the plan had yet to be produced. We had so to work that the concentric rings should continue to revolve round the central star not merely because it had hitherto been the law of their being, but because it was their interest and their voluntary choice. In the economy of the imperial household we were dealing not with children but with grown men. At our table were seated not dependants or menials, but partners as free as ourselves, and with aspirations not less ample or keen. That they were bound to us by sentiment was a priceless asset, to throw it away would be a criminal blunder. This was the colonial problem.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

was much more difficult, for there we were dealing, not with young and ardent democracies of our own blood, but with a society cast in a conservative and rigid mould, divorced from our own by religion, custom and race, though here too, a spirit of nationality was moving on the face of the waters, and unsuspected forces were dimly struggling to light. It was vain however to pretend that India could be granted self-government on the colonial lines. It would mean sin to India and treason to our trust. The empire could not apply the same policy to the Colonies and to India; but it could be animated by the same spirit and it could pursue the same end, which was continued and contented incorporation in the imperial union; albeit, here again the limits of disruption would be very different. Were the Colonies to break away they would survive and ultimately flourish, but the empire would be weakened. Were India to be lost she herself would reel back into chaos, and the British Empire, at any rate in Asia, would perish. (Cheers) As he had said, the policy of Imperialism was confronted with many problems which it must attempt to solve. They would keep it fully occupied for generations to come. The mechanical problem—i. e., the problem of conquering distance—was being rendered, less formidable every day by the astonishing development in electricity and steam, although in one case, that of India the shrinkage that resulted cut both ways bringing the two countries physically nearer—a condition which facilitated communication, and therefore knowledge, between the two but estranging the heart of the Englishmen in India from his work, a consequence which was in every way to be deplored. The racial problem must always remain an anxious one, since when excited it was capable of transcending all others in explosive energy and importance. The political or administrative problem would also have to be faced. It was impossible for the empire to continue permanently to be governed by the existing organisation. Some form of Imperial Council, advisory if no more, must sooner or later emerge. The defence problem—i.e., the question how the empire was to divide the burden of military and naval defence between its members—and the tariff problem or the question, whether the empire could be made more self-contained and self-sufficing in respect of its trade, were still only in the preliminary stages of evolution. At least a quarter of a century would elapse before they were solved, if then. Of one thing he was certain—namely, that in proper hands the Crown would become, if not more powerful at any rate more indispensable and more important. He looked forward to the day when the Sovereign would visit his dominions in person, and hold his Court in Calcutta or Quebec. Nor could he imagine any stronger cement of empire than that its government and unity, as typified by the Sovereign, should from time to time be incarnated in the allied States or dominions. The capital of the empire would probably never leave London. But there was no stationary necessity obligation in the Crown. (Cheers.)

MORAL BASIS OF IMPERIALISM.

He had sketched the tasks, the urgent and paramount tasks, with which the Imperialism of the near future was charged. That any other policy or any other political creed could successfully solve them there was no reason to believe. Insular Radicalism could not solve them; cosmopolitanism could not; Socialism could not. To Imperialism alone could they look to satisfy the needs and to hold together the framework of the British Dominion. (Cheers.) But if Imperialism was to play this part, let them be sure that it was animated by the supreme idea, without which it was only as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal—namely, the sense of sacrifice and the idea of duty. Empire could only be achieved with satisfaction or maintained with advantage provided it had a moral basis. To the people of the mother State it must be a discipline, an inspiration, and a faith. To the people of the circumference it must be more than a flag or name, it must give them what they could not otherwise or else where enjoy; not merely justice or order or material prosperity, but the sense of partnership in a great idea, the consecrating influence of a lofty purpose. At to the future, if he found any audience of his countrymen who were plunged in doubt as to what it might bring forth, and wondered whether the handwriting might not already be tracing its sentence on the wall of our empire, as it had done upon those of Babylon and Nineveh and Rome, he would say to them, "Have no such craven fears. From the sordid contraversies and the sometimes depressing gloom of our insular existence look forth, and, if the summons comes to you, go forth into the larger fields of empire were duty still calls and an illimitable horizon opens. Preserve with faithful attachment the acquistions of our forefathers, not tabulating them with vulgar pride, but accepting the legacy with reverence, and holding no sacrifice too great to maintain, it. Be sure that in our national character, if we can keep, it high and undefiled, still lies our national strength. Count it no shame to acknowledge our Imperial mission but, on the contrary, the greatest disgrace to be untrue to it, and even if God no longer thunders from Senai and His oracles are sometimes reported dumb, cling humbly but fervently to the belief that so long as we are worthy we may still remain one of the instruments through whom He chooses to speak to mankind." (Loud cheers,)

## CLAIM TO A BARONETCY.

### Declaration of Title by Advertisement.

London, Dec. 13.

The following announcement appeared yesterday in "The Times:"

I, Sir George Broun Ibbetson, Baronet, heretofore called and known by the name and description of George Broun Ibbetson, now of 7, Clovelly Mansions, Teddington in the County of Middlesex, England, do hereby give public notice that I claim to have succeeded to the dignity, state and degree of a Baronet which dignity, state and degree was conferred upon my ancestor, the late Henry Ibbetson of Leeds, in the county of York, Esquire (afterwards known as Sir Henry Ibbetson Baronet) by grant of Letters Patent of his late Majesty King George II. in the year 1748 and that I have Assumed and adopted the above Name, dignity, state and degree and I hereby give public notice that henceforth in all records deeds, documents and writings and in all actions, acts, and proceedings and in all dealings, transactions, matters and things and upon all occasions whatsoever I shall use, subscribe the name and description of George Brown Ibbetson Baronet and shall be known as Sir George Broun Ibbetson, Bart and by that name and designation only and I therefore hereby expressly authorize and require all and every person and persons whomsoever at all times to designate, describe and address me as Sir George Broun Ibbetson, Bart, accordingly.

Dated this 13th day of December, 1907.

G. B. IBBETSON, Bart,

"We have always had the conviction," said Mr. Ibbetson yesterday, "that our branch of the family was entitled to the baronetcy, and my father, shortly after I was born, took the matter up with the late Lord Rookwood, who was the seventh baronet. My claim is perfectly direct. My great-great-grandfather was first cousin to the first baronet, and Lord Rookwood, before he was created a peer, was Sir Henry Salwin-Ibbetson, and on his death in 1902 the baronetcy should have reverted to our side of the family, as there was no direct male issue on his side.

"I must confess that I have been somewhat careless in putting forward my claim. This is really not a new claim. We have been perfectly convinced that we were in the right for years."

On inquiry at the College of Arms yesterday, it was ascertained that nothing was officially known there of Mr. Ibbetson's claim, "Before we can take any official notice of the matter," explained Mr. W. A. Lindsay, K.C., the Windsor Herald, "it will be necessary for the claimant to record his pedigree and submit complete documentary evidence in support of his contention.

"There is no court to which baronetcy claims can be referred. Recently I recommended that the obsolete Earl Marshal's Court should be revived for the purpose of investigating those claims on the ground that the College of Arms has no power to administer an oath whereas the Earl Marshal's Court had."

## NIGERIAN ROBBERS' HILL.

Satisfactory proof is given, in the report on affairs in Northern Nigeria during the year 1906-7, of the progress made in developing the Protectorate. Mr. Wallace, the senior resident, states that, generally speaking, travelling is now absolutely safe for man, woman, and child. The only exception to this is in the Bassa province and in certain districts inhabited by more or less truculent pagans elsewhere.

The year was a peaceful one, the only military operation required which calls for special notice being the expedition against the Chibbuk savages of Marghi. Mr. Wallace writes:—

At the end of November the Chibbuk rocks were attacked by a small force of 170 men, under Lieutenants Chapman and Chayter. The assault was continued for eleven days, and every occasion on which the troops attacked they suffered some losses. At the end of this time the hills were considered taken, our casualties being two officers slightly wounded, ten rank and file killed, and forty wounded. This was the end of the first phase of the operations. The bulk of the people had dispersed over the country, but many of them held their extraordinary net work of impenetrable tunnels in the northwestern part of the hills, and refused all submission.

"The second phase of the operations began when Lieutenant Wolseley proceeded in mid-December with eighty men to systematically picket the hill. This officer is the only one, so far who personally knows the wonderful internal formation of this hill. Lieut. Wolseley, in an attempt to clear the tunnels, had one man killed and twelve wounded, and decided then that further attacks were futile and much too costly. By the most careful picketing and through the chance discovery of the natural water supply, deep down in the centre of the hill, this officer, now late in February, cleared the last man off the rocks. The hillsmen had unlimited food and sufficient water to last probably until the rains, and if, as with more combination might have happened, from 500 to 1,000 of these pagans had held to the tunnels and taken no risks, no force could have removed them."

After three months' fighting this robbers' den was broken up and the tribes dispersed all over the country.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOIRE ANTIQUE WITH CABLE CORD TRIMMINGS.

Like its prototype of something like fifty years ago, the dress of moire antique, which in the old days was looked upon as the sober privilege of "married ladies", has achieved a fame for the moment which may or may not prove to be of mushroom existence. Unlike its forerunner, however, whose claim to consideration was a cardboard stiffness of texture and a mahogany sbininess of surface, the moire silk of to-day is almost as soft and pliable as chiffon velours, and is carried out in the lovely tones of colours which are known to the trade as "evening shades," and which run the whole gamut of flower tints in different gradations. The same cable-cord species of trimming is nevertheless largely employed as a border to the gowns, the cords being formed of padded satin twined in and out in the form of Turk's head knots connected with plain strands, the method employed representing a welcome change from the inevitable linked fetters or scroll work.

EVENING RIVALS.

The two rival claimants for the chief honours as regards evening attire this season are ninon de soie and tulle illusion. The chances of the latter are undoubtedly the best, most of the leading couturieres being of opinion that a smarter effect is gained in the case of a tulle gown embroidered in silver or gold thread or ribbon work than is achieved with the softer draperies of ninon de soie. A lovely effect is produced in the case of embroideries of ribbon on a white gown, carried out in the form of branches of pink almond blossom or chains of pink-tipped daisies linked together in much the same manner as the daisy chains of our childhood.

SUEDE FINISHED SILK.

For evening wear, and especially where the smooth perfection of the Princess dress has to be achieved the new silk, which is "dressed" in such a manner as to resemble suede, is likely to achieve a success second to none. To the woman endowed with an unexceptional figure, backed by a couturie who looks upon a wrinkle in the light of a criminal offence, the dull mat appearance of this silk produces a perfect result, the gown having the appearance of being moulded to the form with sculptured exactitude. Numbers of different shades are introduced in this silk, the most effective being soft pansy tones, as well as pale oyster-grey and champagne.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC POSE.

Posing under the fixed stare of the lens is an ordeal which has only one counterpart in the quarts d'heure' spent in the companionship of stale "Punches" in anticipation of a summons at the hands of the dentist's sepulchral-visaged butler. To most women the consciousness of past failures to make a picture representing the just mean between likeness and judicious flattery is quite sufficient to efface the elusive smile at its dawn, despite the cheeriest adjurations which may emanate from the hood of the camera. No woman, however, ever yet felt within touch of defeat if armed with the knowledge that she looks her best, and if the photographer's mirror can be as truthfully complimentary as was Snow White's looking-glass in the fairy tales of our childhood, half the battle is won already from the point of view of mental preparation. By far the most important part of the proceedings is the selection of the dress and style of hairdressing. Extremes of fashion, which date the photo as indelibly as if stamped with the figures themselves, are suicidal, whatever the age of the sitter, and the tailor-made coat of the day, with its cut away fronts and its distinctive sleeves and collar is as certain of acquiring the grotesqueness of departed fashions as have the pork-pie hats and wing sleeves, the bustles and Eton jackets in the past. An evening gown is always the most becoming, especially when the picture style is faithfully carried out Romny fichus and Gainsborough scarves being, besides, far less likely to date their wearers than any fashion vagaries of the day whilst the flowing and clinging draperies are far more becoming in reproduction than are the stiff outlines of the conventional dinner frock.

THE QUESTION OF MATERIAL.

As regards materials, rich Duchesse satin always "photographs" well, although, curiously enough, a poor make of satin is a hopeless failure. However much a hat may soften and improve in actuality, in a photograph it is always a doubtfull success, the correct angle from every point of view at which it should be worn representing an almost insurmountable difficulty when a number of negatives are to be taken in different positions, while it is apt to dwarf a small figure and over-accentuate the height of a tall woman. In any case, however, the picture hat with sweeping plumes, softened with tulle or chiffon, is solely becoming, toques robbing the most attractive features of half their charm. Furs are seldom sufficiently exploited in the realm of photography, and although close-haired peltry, such as ermine and beaver, moleskin and squirrel-lock, are too hard to "set-off" any photograph, sable and mink, as well as white and grey fox, are perfect from the point of view of the camera, a scarf in any of these furs, worn well off the shoulders, being even more becoming as an accompaniment to an evening gown than a Gainsborough or Lawrence veil of filmy gauze or lace.

## UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

List of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office Bombay:—

From Rajkot to Shaikgalib; from Surat to Sivchand Tarachand, Kalbadevi Road; from Ganguli to Dharmobaba Sopeker; from Ambala to Goodwyn Stivenson, passenger divanah; from Gulbargs to Mr Amrutanjha; from Nasik City to Ruttonsey Cursondas, Fort Holichakia; from Karachi Drey; from Gulbarga to Fixinwant; from Aurangabad to Irani Bombay; from Delhi to Enatchund Mohomedally Kebar Road; from Manglore to Bhikha Damatavi Oosman galli; from Karachi to Tinoosingh care of Kharia Nanjee Jumanan Set; from Bangalore to Dren Great Western Hotel; from Ankleswar to Ramdas Chaldas, Kalyan Ramji Newmala; from Gonda to Umith Jana Thospeal; from Calicut to Devijivisram; from Manglore to Parlindaman Mender Masjid; from Salpa to Babanbhai Mohidin Mulani loyandi Juna Jata Karkhana of Tapchhai Cohari.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Dec. 28.

442—Detail for the ensuing week ending Saturday the 4th proximo.

Monday the 30th—There will be a lecture at Head Quarters for all those young in for Proficiency Examination at 6 p.m.

Tuesday the 31st—Practice for Buglers in rear of Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

Friday the 3rd prox.—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head quarters at 7 p.m.

Saturday the 4th prox.—The Battalion will parade at Santa Cruz for Outpost.

Dress—Uniform, Drill Order.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.


## TOO MANY WHITES.

A MATTER OF BAD BLOOD BETWEEN THE TWO RACES.

Trouble Now Serious.

There are two races in every person's blood, one is a red race and the other is a white race. The red race represents food and the white race represents the scavengers. The red race produces healthy color in your cheeks, healthy flesh on your bones, strength, brightness in your eye and all the happiness that comes from good health. The white race takes blood makers. It is given most by the very best authorities in all cases of debility. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is one of the best known red blood makers. It is given most by the very best authorities in all cases of debility. Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls is a powerful appetizer, digestive, red blood maker, flesh builder, and general strengthener for the whole physical system. It is very useful in all run down-conditions, or during convalescing after illness.

Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 is V. P. P. extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealer. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., 155G., Market, Bombay, No. 2.


## THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

ADMIRALTY,—Dec. 7

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Senior Engineer J Sherrats has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of chief engineer Dec. 6,

ADMIRALTY,—Dec. 10.

The undermentioned Engineer Sub-Lieutenants for temporary service have been promoted to the rank of Engineer Lieutenant on the Permanent List of His Majesty's Fleet—Norman Roberts, Henry Bumsted Mochlis, Dated 1st December

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve Lieutenant Francis James Rankes has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request Dated 19th December

ADMIRALTY,—Dec 13

Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Maclean Brounger has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet Dated 14th August, 1907

ADMIRALTY,—Dec 15

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 16th November, 1903—Chief Officer of Coast Guard Charles Johnson has this day been granted the rank of Honorary Lieutenant, on being pensioned

WAR OFFICE, WHITEHALL.—Dec 13

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Lieutenant-General Horace L Smith-Dorrien, K C B, D S O to be General Officer Commanding in Chief, Aldershot Command, vice General Sir J D P French, G C V O, K C B, K C M G Dated 1st December, 1907

Major Sir Philip W Chetwode, Bart, D S O, 19th Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Hussars, to be Assistant Military Secretary to Lieutenant-General H L Smith-Dorrien, K C B, D S O, Commanding in Chief, Aldershot Command Dated 1st December, 1907

Captain Bromley G V Way, The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, to be Aide-de-Camp, to Lieutenant-General H L Smith-Dorrien, K C B, D S O, Commanding in Chief, Aldershot Command Dated 1st December, 1907

Captain and Brevet Major Henry E Gosselin, The Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade Dated 9th December, 1907

ESTABLISHMENTS

Ordnance College Major Charles B Phipps, Royal Artillery, from a Chief Instructor to be a Professor Dated 30th November, 1907

Major Henry G Leaky, Royal Artillery, from an Instructor to be a Chief Instructor, vice Major C E Phipps Dated 20th November, 1907

Royal Military College, Major William K Scharlieb, 5th Cavalry Indian Army, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets, vice Captain R A Thomas, Royal Artillery Dated 6th December, 1907

Inspection and Experimental Staff, Major Mordaunt A C Crowe, Royal Artillery, to be an Assistant Inspector, vice Captain F M Rickard, Royal Artillery Dated 7th December, 1907

Royal Artillery, Commandant Jhon Byron, Royal Artillery to be Secretary Dated 14th December, 1907

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

1st Royal Dragoons, Captain Bertie H P Leighton is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Imperial Yeomanry Dated 9th November, 1907

Supernumerary Captain Charles A C Ivert since retired to be Captain, vice B H P Leighton Dated 9th November, 1907

Lieutenant Henry McL Lambert to be Captain, vice C A Calvert retired Dated 4th December, 1907

14th King's Hussar, Captain Allen L Palmer retires on retired pay, to serve in the Imperial Yeomanry, under the provisions of Article 540, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907, Dated 14th December, 1907

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY

Royal Horse and Field Artillery, Lieutenant Sydney A Boddam Whetham is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 26th November, 1907

Lieutenant Hubert Symons, from half pay, to be Lieutenant, vice B A Boddam Whetham Dated 2nd December, 1907

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Hugh W Geyet is placed on retired pay Dated 14th December 1907

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS

Captain George T Scott to be Major, vice A C Painter, promoted Dated 23rd November, 1907

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Lieutenant Alexander Wood retires on retired pay, to serve in the Militia.

The Lincolnshire Regiment Captain and Brevet Major Samuel Fitz G Cox is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Dated 1st December, 1907

The Bedfordshire Regiment John Malcolm Boothwick Colonial Candidate to be Second Lieutenant, on augmentation Dated 14th December, 1907

The South Staffordshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Arthur C Buckle to be Captain, vice H E Walshe, promoted Dated 13th December, 1907

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Edith M Lovell, Miss Flora Macpherson

RESERVE OF OFFICERS

The Honourable Moubray St Andrew Thoraston St John, late Lieutenant, The king's own Scottish Borderers, to be Lieutenant Dated 14th December, 1907

INDIA OFFICE, December 13.

The King has approved of the admission to the Indian Army of the following Officer:—

TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Second Lieutenant Henry Edward Medlicott, 3rd Skinner's Horse, from the Royal Field Artillery. Dated 1st July, 1907, but to rank from 2nd August, 1902.

Second Lieutenant Sidney Stratton Whitaker, 10th Gurkha Rifles, from the 2nd Battalion, East Lancashire Regiment Dated 9th July 1907, but to rank from 3rd March, 1907.

WAR OFFICE,—Dec 10.

COMMANDS AND STAFF.

Major-Gen, Sir R C Hart, V C, K C B, K C V O, to command the Cape Colony Districts, vice Major-Gen H S Brook, C B Nov 30

Col W B Robertson, C B, D S O, from an assistant quarter-master-general, to be a brigadier-general, General Staff, and is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while so employed, vice Col temporary Brig-Gen A J Murray, C V O, C B, D S O, Nov 29 Capt G B de M Mahrs, the Buffs East Kent Regt, to be a staff captain, vice Capt L I O Robins, the Welsh Regt Nov 27

Capt C Bonham-Carter, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be a deputy-assistant adjutant and quarter-master-general, vice Capt C F Moores, D S O, the Army Service Corps Nov 9,

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—C P Blackett, vice W H Gribbon, promoted Nov 6; D C Robinson, vice L I Cowper, promoted Nov 20.

The Norfolk Regt—Capt B H D Stracey retires on retired pay Dec 11

The Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut G C H Lindsell resigns his commission Dec 11

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Second Lieut R D Davies, to be lieutenant, vice H D Roschs, placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health Aug 28,

The Royal Irish Regt—Lieut A D Fraser, from 3rd batt the Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt, to be second lieutenant in succession to Lieut the Hon H R T G Fitzmaurice-Deane-Morgan, deceased Dec 11

The Gloucestershire Regt—Second Lieut R C Moore to be lieutenant, vice L G Baker, appointed adjutant 4th batt Oct 28,

The South Staffordshire Regt—Lieut E Milford is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers No 10

The Essex Regt—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—E V Wills, vice S E Woolhouse, resigned Nov 13; R H D Wight, vice E M Maitland, appointed adjutant 3rd batt; M H Girardot, vice R H D Wight, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov 29

The Northamptonshire Regt—Second Lieut C E Roberts to be lieutenant, vice G P Downer, promoted Nov 2

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regt—Capt F W Ramsay is seconded for service with Wounded Inf Nov 27

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Capt A F C Maclachlan, D S O, to be adjutant, vice the Hon A F W Harris Dec 10

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Capt A R Harman to be adjutant, vice W F Exsect Nov 29; Supernumerary Capt H R Sturgis to be captain, vice E W Mo so Bell, retired Dec 4

The West India Regt—Lieut F V Moore is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Nov 30.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut-Col M Dundon, M D, retires on retired pay Dec 11

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col H J Foster, half-pay, to be colonel; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col R L Walker, half-pay, retires on retired pay Dec. 11; Lieut-Col C W B St John, R E, to be brevet colonel Dec. 10; Major A S Cobbe, V C, D S O, Indian Army, General Staff officer, third grade, Headquarters of Army, to be brevet lieutenant-colonel, in accordance with the announcement made in the "London Gazette" of Sept 6, 1904, p 5776 Sept 21; Lieut W Swinhoe-Phelan, the Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt is granted the local rank of captain while employed as a company commander in the King's African Rifles Sept 9; Ridingmr. and Honorary Lieut C F Hain, 3rd King's Own Hussars, is granted the honour rank of captain Dec 8.

CAVALRY OF THE LINE

2nd Dragoon Guards, Queen's Bays—Second Lieut E A Freeman from 3rd batt the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, vice J D Lees, recorded.

3rd Prince of Wale's Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut N K Worthington, from 4th batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, vice J T Gibbs, seconded

4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards—Second Lieut G H Fitz Gerald, from Royal North Devon Hussars, Imperial and Yeomany, vice L L B Drummond, resigned,

5th Princess Charlotte of Wales's Dragoons Guards—Lieut V D S Williams, from 4th batt the Bedfordshire Regt, in succession to Lieut F W Salmon, resigned

6th Dragoon Guards Carabiniers—Second Lieut J N Preston-Whyte, from 4th batt the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Inf, in succession to Lieut H Sadler, promoted.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Second Lieut, the Hon F C Montgomerie from 4th batt Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders in succession to Lieut the Hon A M Henley promoted into 5th Royal Irish Lancers.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Second Lieut F D A Gooch from 3rd batt the Oxfordshire Light Inf in succession to Lieut C J A Moberly appointed adjutant.

12th Prince of Wales's Royal Lancers—Second Lieut P G Davidson from 3rd batt the Gloucestershire Regt in succession to Lieut F W S Murray promoted.

15th The King's Hussars—Lieut G Megaw, from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt vice H D Pender transferred to 2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys.

FOOT GUARDS

Grenadier Guards—Lieut W R C Murray from 5th batt the King's Royal Rifle Corps in succession to Lieut E D Loraine promoted.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut R E Wynne-Roberts from 7th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own in succession to Lieut J S Egerton seconded.

TERRITORIAL REGIMENTS.

The King's own Royal Lancaster Regt—Second Lieut A G A Morris from 3rd Batt in succession to Lieut E Von Brockdorff seconded.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Lieut H S Woodward from 3rd batt the Royal Sussex Regt vice J A Pottinger transferred on the Indian Army.

The Lincolnshire Regt—Second Lieut F S Whitney from 3rd batt in succession to Lieut F Bellwood resigned

The Prince of Wales's Own West Yorkshire Regt—Lieut F H Malyon from 5th batt the Manchester Regt vice G E Kennedy transferred to the Indian Army Second Lieut J A W Footit from 4th batt the Lincolnshire Regt vice H W O C Howett transferred to the Indian Army

The Cheshire Regt—Second Lieut P Conder from 1st batt Right Inf Royal Guernsey Channel Islands Militia vice A H S Wheatley transferred to the Indian Army

The Worcestershire Regt—Second Lieut J V Bridges from 4th batt the Prince Wales's North Staffordshire Regt on augmentation second Lieut C A Wythes from the Durham Royal Garrison Art Militia on augmentation

The Welsh Regt—Second Lieut B Lowther Jones from 3rd batt the King's Liverpool Regt in succession to Lieut C C Torkington promoted

A man receiving outdoor relief from the Amersham (Buckinghamshire) Guardians, has, it is asserted, become entitled to £20,000, left to him by an old friend who died in America recently. This person, before leaving Amersham, many years ago, promised that if he succeeded in making his fortune he would "remember" his friend.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Brand, 1,519 tons, Captain Evenson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The steamer Orsolo, 2,849 tons, Captain S Zennaro, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 936 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Naseri, 911 tons, Captain G Le Muri, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah with a general cargo and 39 deck passengers.

The steamer Beme, 1,899 tons, Captain W J de N Guy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of petroleum.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan 1,751 tons, Captain H Ulrich arrived in harbour on Friday from Port Natal, with a general cargo and 39 Cabin and 415 deck passengers.

### VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Begonia | 3246 | Mathews | Contta via M'ras | 28-12 | K N & Co |
| B Clan Mackintosh | 2049 | Lemoux | A'werp | 10-1-08 | N F Muir & Co. |
| Cab Trentham Hall | 2661 | Clement | Madras | 28-12 | K N & Co |
| D & E Chupra | 2943 | England | Antwerp | 16-1-08 | M M & Co |
| F Ostpreis | 3420 | Hill | Rangoon | 28-12 | M M & Co |
| G Hydra | 881 | Kinsbourn | Singapore | 27-12 | F Campbell & Co |
| H Island | 1606 | Newby | Jeddah | 27-12 | B A P S N Co |
| M Marazon | 3279 | Hodgson | Repairing | | M M & Co |
| O Mozaffari | 1367 | Mc'ony | Jeddah | 2-1-08 | B & P S N Co |
| P Ehrenfels | 3729 | Hiskens | K'chi | 4-1-8 | Glade & Co |
| Q Linga | 998 | Rickford | K'chi | 30-12 | M M & Co |

Offside M

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shah Ameer | 1923 | Pilling | Jeddah | 28-12 | H A Hasnum |

Offside Q.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Majidi | 1830 | Coates | Mauritius | 28-12 | B & P S N Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mahanadi | 347 | Ahmed | K'chi | 28-12 | Bo S N Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Castalia | 4081 | Blight | Liverpool | 7-1-08 | W & A G & Co |
| 2 City of Glasgow | 3111 | Greenhorn | K'chi | 1-1-08 | K N & Co |
| 4 Trafford Hall | 3486 | Hood | Liverpool | 27-12 | K Nixon & Co |
| 4 Ichia | 2784 | Dini | Genoa | 24-12 | F R'tino S N Co |
| 5 Uganda | 3493 | Farquharson | N F | | M M & Co |
| 7 Kosber | 3163 | Foresti | Trieste | 1-1-08 | A L S N Co |
| 10&11 Banca | 3793 | Le Marr | Kobe | 4-1-08 | P & O Co |
| 15 Kagoshima

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

### A NEW NIAGARA.

What is quite properly described as a "remarkable discovery" has been made in British Guiana, where Dr. Carl Bovallus has unearthed (if the expression be permissible) a new waterfall which is said to rival Niagara in height and to be one of the "scenic treasures" of the world. What strikes us as most "remarkable" is that such a revelation should be possible at this date in a region of South America, which is, after all, supposed to be both civilised and charted. They were wonderful tales that were brought back from the North-West of Canada the other day—wonderful, but not incredible, not out of keeping with the whole story of a new knowledge of a new land which has gone on gradually and has found fertility and wealth at every new voyage of discovery. But this invention in British Guiana is more surprising, and "Chamberlain Fall" (as we hope it is to be called) will remind the civilised peoples of their extraordinary ignorance of the world they live in.

### THE RUBBER CORE.

The Haskell appeal against an order of the Court of Appeal has been dimissed on the Lord Chancellor's motion. Lord Halsbury and Lord Macnaghten concurred. So did Lord Atkinson on rather different grounds, which he explained at some length and with a most interesting lucidity. But the curious point is that this long litigation has had none of those results for which the mere golfer vainly hoped. The conclusion that there is no peculiar patent in the principle of the rubber cored ball has not reduced the price of that necessity of satisfactory golf. It is true that there are some rubber cored balls—good of their kind—on the market at prices ranging round one and threepence. But the best balls remain at the figure of two shillings, at which the Haskell once had the field to itself. It must be a fictitious price. But the ordinary pressure of economic competition has not lowered it. And we despair of a cheap and satisfactory ball until a Golfers' Union, being formed, goes out on strike or reverts to the gutty until the rubber core lowers its sense of its own value.

### DRIVEN TO DESPERATION.

This is a terrible story we hear. We can only hope it is not true. Several members of the Government are understood to have intimated that they will speak at no more Liberal meetings unless they receive a pledge that women will not be admitted. Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Asquith, and others, have no fancy for serving as targets for infuriated femininity. They do not believe in having speeches which have been carefully prepared, spoilt in their effect by wild interruption. Shall they burn the midnight oil over the preparation of telling arguments and incisive phrases, only to find them overwhelmed by shrieks and squeaks, threats and general obstreperousness? No, and no again, and no many times repeated. To this end have the Kennys and Pankhursts reduced their sex. Women are not to be considered fit hearers of Ministerial eloquence, and must be deprived of those intellectual advantages which modern political warfare offers to the wide world. It is too painful to think of—too awful to believe in.

### ROMANTIC DISCOVERIES OF GENIUS.

It is doubtful whether there has ever been a time so rich as the present in the dramatic discovery of singers and musicians of remarkable gifts. Miss Eira Gwyn, who has just made such a successful debut at Bechstein Hall, was discovered by two ladies who were struck by the richness of her contral to voice as she carolled in a baker's shop at Pwillheli, and who raised the money necessary for her training. Mlle. Maria Gay, the new Carmen, whose exquisite acting and singing have caused quite a sensation, owes her success to the accident of M. Engel, the French tenor, hearing her sing to herself in her sculptor's studio; and a chance attendance at a small concert by Lady Catherine Milnes Gaskell's daughter revealed the marvellous voice of Horace Potts, the Wakefield tram-driver, who will one day, so they say, electrify the world.

### "RALPH CONNOR'S SUCCESS."

Mr. Ralph Connor, the parson-novelist, whose stories now sell by tens of thousands, was not and exception to the rule that publishers do not always know a good thing when it is offered to them. When he had written enough sketches in a Canadian newspaper to make a book, a writer in the Christmas number of the "Quiver" tells us he carried the manuscript to New York and canvassed the pabishers, but none of them would risk it. They said it would never sell, for there was too much Temperance and too much religion in it. Finally it was issued in England and Canada, the latter edition consisting of only 800 copies. It sold so amazingly that in a few months a dozen publishers were clamouring for the author's book. Up to the present time over 1,200,000 copies of that first volume have been printed.

### DAGUERROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS ON GLASS.

Opposing council in the Druce case both fell into the error of supposing that a Daguerrotype photograph was a picture on glass. Photographs on glass are a much later invention than Daguerrotypes, which were produced on a silvered, highly polished Copper plate, sensitised by exposure to fumes of iodine in a dark chamber. Photographs on glass were suggested by Sir John Herschel, the astronomer, first produced by Niepce, and introduced into England, as the collodion process, by Mr. Archer in 1850. The difficulty of printing through the opaque Daguerrotype rapidly dispossessed it in favour of the glass process, from which copies are so easily multiplied, and Daguerre's process is now never used.

### DECEMBER ROUND EPPING FOREST.

Charles II. claimed that our much-abused British climate is the best in the world because he knew no other country where a man could spend so many days of the year out of doors. A correspondent during a rather damp ramble around Epping yesterday picked blackberries, mushrooms, champignons, and "blewits" (Agrious personatus); and found two primroses, as well as abundance of gorse in bloom. The oaks were nearly all wearing the brown and gold liveries which they forgot to don until November was well advanced. This seems a record hard to beat for December.

### "KATE GREENAWAY."

Mr. Oliver Locker-Lampson, in the December "Century" gives a number of interesting recollections concerning Kate Greenaway, the famous artist and friend of little children. This is how Mr. Locker-Lampson describes her personal appearance: She was a dark, quiet little woman with a profusion of black hair curled up simply at the back and allowed to grow in a long fringe at the front. Short sight instead of rendering her awkward, rather heightened her charm, causing her to look up wonderingly at those with whom she spoke. Her laugh, we are told was "simply delightful never rising above a certain pitch, but rippling along like a brook."

### AT CROMER.

Miss Greenaway was often at Cromer with the Locker-Lampson family. During morning strolls her chief pleasure consisted in watching baby boys and girls, mere bundles of tucked-up clothes, paddling in the sea; and when such were absent, commenting on the absurd floun-derings of plump old gentlemen bathing. When out would come a pencil at our request, and there would result a sketch. . . When the tide was far out, we would get her to draw fancy portraits with her umbrella on the hard, dry sand, with many regrets that the sea was soon to come up and wash them away. All poor people were a source of interest, and especially her models, who, Mr. Locker-Lampson says, were ofttimes taken from the gutter.

### HER DISLIKE OF PUBLICITY.

Only on rare occasions did Miss Greenaway speak of her talent, "looking upon it as a gift of God for which all praise to her was unseemly"; Miss Greenaway ignored posterity. All personal publicity, all spirit of rivalry, were at variance with her instincts. She wished to move along in darkness, and revolted at the shameless "scramble and lottery for fame of the present day," soliciting only the modest esteem of her friends. She had no desire to buttonhole the world or confide in the public, but was content to take the arm of a chosen few for a while. She was once asked if she was ever interviewed. "No," she replied; "I hate interviewing. If the papers must talk about me let them do so when I am dead."

### CARAN D'ACHE'S CARICATURES IN WOOD.

The little "pictures in wood" made by the famous French caricaturist have taken the world by storm, and an article on these toys appears in the December number of "Pearson's Magazine." Last year, by doctor's orders, Caran D'Ache was forbidden to draw. He went for a holiday into the country to rest his eyes. One day Fate led his steps to the workshop of a joiner, and he was tempted to try his hand at the joiner's lathe and saws. To amuse himself he cut out a few little figures in wood. And so he fell into the habit of making toys. In Paris there is a "Salon des Humoristes," where the artists of humour exhibit their works each year. In the past Caran D'Ache's sketches have been the chief attraction of the show. This year there was an exhibit of his wooden toys' and they aroused intense enthusiasm; for in them were all the humour that we have seen in the past in his sketches. The toy-shops besieged the artist for his wares and in a month or so he had sold £2,000 worth of his wooden caricatures.


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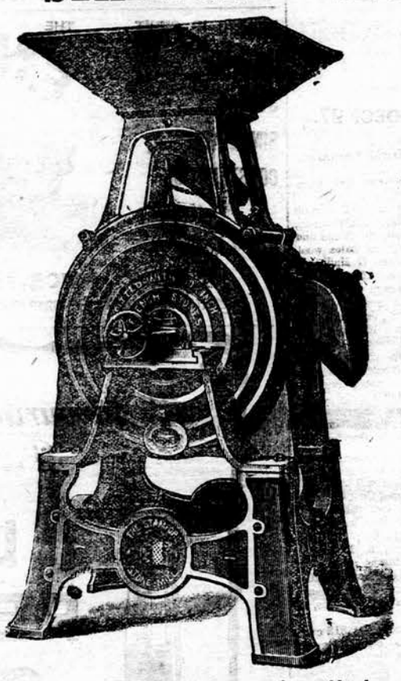

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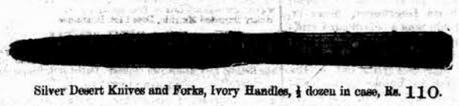

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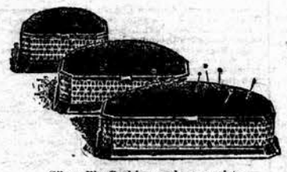

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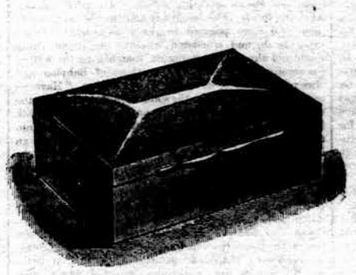

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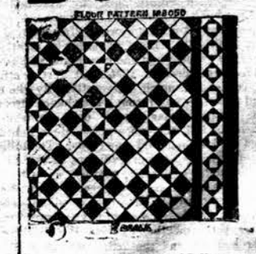

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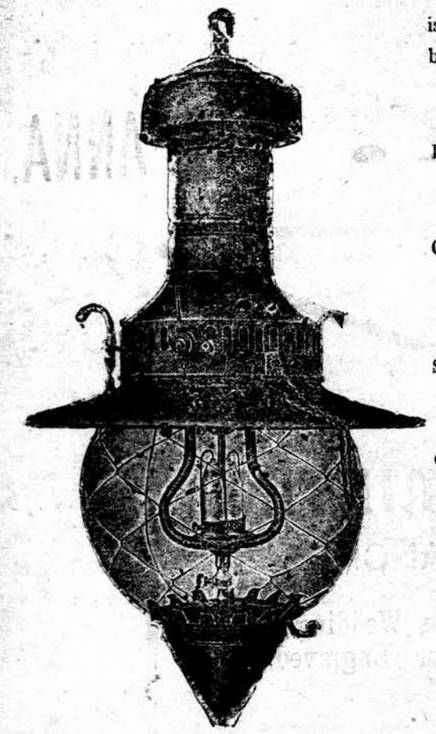

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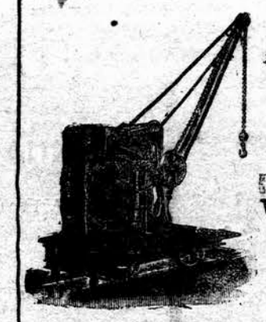

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